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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, and 5.

Plane of Diplomats Safe; Aliens Need Exit Permits; Politics in Boston Recount

The World's Day—November 15, 1941

Steinhardt-Litvinoff Plane Lands at Baku

Safe arrival at Baku, Russian oil port, of the plane from Kuibyshev carrying United States Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt and Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff to Washington—hitherto reported missing—was reported by the British Information Ministry. The plane landed at Baku Nov. 13, and was apparently weather-bound.

Washington: Aliens Need Permits for Exit

The State Department, in a move against espionage, announced that aliens must obtain exit permits to leave the country. [Page 8.]

The House Judiciary Committee decided that a Grand Jury subpoena served on Representative Fish (R) of New York violated the privileges of the House, but that the Chamber could waive that immunity. Mr. Fish had been called to testify before the Grand Jury investigating alleged foreign propaganda activities.

A federal security official working out plans to consolidate the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration said the two youth agencies probably would turn back to the Treasury about $100,000,000 of their appropriations for the current year.

Secretary Morgenthau outlined a six-point program designed to save $1,000,000,000 in nondefense expenditures before a joint Congressional economy committee. [Financial Page.]

New England: Boston Recount in State Politics

Boston's mayoralty recount is seen by observers as presaging next year's State political contests. [Details: Page 2.]

United States orders 15 concrete barges, Boston learns. [Details, Page 5.]

Europe: Nazis in Reprisals Slay 2,300 Yugoslavs

German occupation forces shot in the past two weeks 2,300 Yugoslav civilians, including school boys, in reprisal for the shooting of 26 German soldiers, the Yugoslav Government in exile declared.

Premier Mussolini removed Gen. Francesco Pricolo as Chief of Staff, replacing him with Gen. Rino Corso Fougier.

Dr. Paul Schmidt, Germany's Foreign Office expert, arrived at Ankara, Turkey, to launch press propaganda effort to compete with the British in Turkey.

British planes raided Catania and Acireale in Sicily and Brindisi on the Italian mainland, killing 29 persons, it was admitted in Rome.

W. Averell Harriman, United States Lend-Lease Co-ordinator in London, was expected to return to Europe aboard the Atlantic Clipper tomorrow.

National: Browne and Bioff Lose Bail Plea

New York—George E. Browne and William Bioff, labor leaders convicted last week of extortion charges, lost in a Circuit Court of Appeals their petition for admission to bail pending the outcome of their appeal from a District Court verdict.

San Pedro, Calif.—The tanker Paul M. Gregg returned from a voyage to Nagaeva, Russia, north of Vladivostok, to deliver more than 100,000 barrels of gasoline to the Soviet Government.

Fort Worth, Texas—The Army held a press preview of its $25,000,000 defense plant here begun last April for the assemblage of heavy bombers.

Hoboken, N. J.—India is in the war "to the hilt like the rest of the Commonwealth of Nations," said Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, First Agent-General from India to the U. S., on his arrival here.

Russia: Fighting Near Moscow at Standstill

Fighting in Russia appeared to have come almost to a standstill around Moscow, although the Russians conceded that, farther south, the Germans might take the whole of the Crimea. [Page 1.]

Russians forces were reported to be installing heavy artillery across the strait opposite Kerch to block any bridgehead into the Caucasus.

How Ark Royal Sank

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Ark Royal sank only 25 miles from Gibraltar after the damaged carrier made a gallant but futile attempt to reach the big rock, a Reuters correspondent who was aboard related today.

For 12 hours the vessel struggled toward port with a gaping torpedo hole in her slanting side, the correspondent said.

"But at 4:30 a. m. yesterday the Captain sadly realized his ship could not be saved and gave the order to abandon ship," he wrote. "Two hours later the majestic Ark Royal sank."

Senior officers who remained aboard after the initial "abandon ship" called back the engine room staff in an effort to drive her to port.

"We found her switchboard had been smashed," said one engineer officer, "but managed to get the dynamos working with portable apparatus."

An officer aboard a destroyer which stood by to the end said: "Just before she sank she had a 35-degree list to the starboard. We realized she was finished. She toppled over like a tired child, her stern reared up for a moment, then gently slid beneath the waves."

The torpedo which originally struck the big ship put out all lights.

"In only a matter of moments she was listing alarmingly," the correspondent said.

"The engines stopped and it was then that the first order was given to abandon ship. The sea was calm so that an accompanying destroyer was able to come close under the rails and throw up ropes on which the men slipped down to the destroyer's forecastle.

"'This is a luxury torpedoing,'" commented one Marine Lieutenant as he swung safely to the destroyer.

The Captain, some senior and engineer officers and a number of seamen remained aboard for an unsuccessful attempt to get the engines working again.

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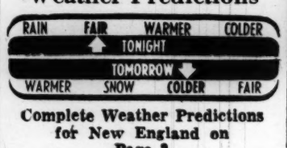

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Stassen Calls On Grange To Aid U. S. Unity

Outlines agriculture's role in present and postwar era — Children honor Taber.

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 15—From one of the five Governors initiated into the highest degree of the National Grange here, the farm fraternity received an appeal today to work for national unity in the defense program. The speaker was Harold E. Stassen, Minnesota's Republican executive.

"The united strength of this country is of vital importance in the days ahead," said Governor Stassen. "This does not mean that we forego the right of free expression of our views. But it does mean, in my judgment, that we must recognize that this Nation cannot have two foreign policies.

"It means that when the national Government duly adopts a policy, it becomes our policy as a Nation and we present a united front to the world backed by a solid depth of American determination."

Tribute to Founder

Governor Stassen was invited to be a speaker at the special diamond jubilee program of the 75th annual convention along with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Charles M. Gardner, high priest of Demeter. Coming from the State of Oliver Hudson Kelley, one of the founders of the Grange, he paid especial tribute to the pioneer organizer of 75 years ago and his wife, Temperance Kelley.

But he focused his remarks on the future. Farmers who remember the hardships of the period following the first World War are thinking today a great deal about the need for planning for a better readjustment this time. Governor Stassen recognized this need.

"Careful study should be made of the requirements for agricultural products in that period and in planning steps to prevent recurrence of the terrific blows to agriculture that followed the last World War," said the Minnesota governor.

Favors Grange Plan

Elaborating on his program for postwar adjustment, Governor Stassen spoke the language of the Grangers, recommending in broad, general terms a plan the Grange has favored—"a program, that will give to agriculture a just and fair share of the national income upon the products that are consumed within the country and will work out a means of marketing surpluses in other parts of the world."

Such a program, said Governor Stassen, may well involve new types of co-operation in the handling of surpluses with other countries of the world, but it should at the same time carefully safeguard a fair share of the income spent in the American market place for American agriculture.

But right now, not in the future, the Granger-Governor said, is the time to start making post-defense adjustments.

"Re-establishing a free economy in these post-war years requires the protection of the small business establishments now," he said. "It requires a definite labor policy now. It requires checking inflation

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Fuel Situation Now Satisfactory

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Maine, Nov. 15

State Fuel Director Frank E. Southard told Maine's retail lumbermen yesterday that the present fuel oil, coal and wood situation indicated that "we can go ahead in business and home life without fear of immediate shortages."

Speaking at the ninth annual convention of the group, Mr. Southard said, however, that he could not "divine what officials in Washington might decide what should be done tomorrow."

Mr. Southard expressed belief "there really was no need of the recent gasoline rationing," adding that the Administration "did not allow the businessmen to go to work in solving the problem, as they eventually did."

'P. R.' Recount In Cambridge In Prospect

Faced with the prospect of watching three years of reform effort go up in smoke, "good government" forces in Cambridge, who last night lost control of the new "PR" City Council by 30 votes today made plans to ask a recount and carry their fight into the courts.

After a day as exciting as any in recent Cambridge political history, with the outcome hanging on the slightest thread for more than four hours, Michael A. Sullivan ousted Plan E-indorsed Russell Gerould from ninth place in the nine-man race and won a 5-4 majority for "old guard" forces.

Winning Margin of 30 Votes

Mr. Sullivan's winning margin was 30 votes out of a total of more than 35,000 cast.

After the 75th count, the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth candidates on the list stood:

Russell Gerould	2,882
William M. Hogan	2,726
Hyman Pill	2,587
Michael A. Sullivan	2,565

Candidates Hogan, Pill, and Sullivan, were all members of the so-called "old guard." All three had to win to capture a majority of the Council. All three could not win unless Mr. Gerould could be pushed out of seventh place into tenth.

But when Francis J. Roche, in 11th position, was then declared defeated and his ballots transferred to second choice candidates, the standing became:

Marcus Morton, Jr.	3,060
Hyman Pill	2,983
Michael A. Sullivan	2,592
Russell Gerould	2,562

Mr. Gerould was defeated. With his defeat, Plan E hopes of controlling the Cambridge Council apparently collapsed.

So strongly "old guard" were the second choices on Mr. Roche's bal-

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Delegates Seek Coal Truce; U. S. Fleet Ready in Pacific; Nazis Halted on Wide Front

'Peace' envoy of Japan faced at Washington by firm stand against Far East expansion.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—As the United States and Japan begin what appears to be a final effort to pierce their Far Eastern impasse through negotiation, authoritative information obtained from highest Administration officials today reveals that this Government, expecting no acceptable terms from Tokyo, has already massed formidable new power in the Pacific.

The full and candid picture of the present East Asian position, as vouchsafed by responsible officials, embraces these points:

"1. The special Japanese peace envoy, Saburo Kurusu, has come to the United States with a reiteration of Japan's position, and is believed to have no basic concessions or suggestions as to how Japanese-American difficulties can be resolved peacefully."

2. American strength in the Far East, particularly in the Philippine Islands, is far greater than has been supposed.

3. British Far Eastern preparations, above all in naval matters, has reached such an advanced stage as to change the entire East Asian outlook.

4. The President's Cabinet is concerned that the American people do not yet realize how thin is the thread which separates war and peace in the Pacific today.

5. Regardless of Japanese threats or blandishments, the United States Government will not retreat one inch farther on the fundamental issue of Japanese aggression.

An Advocate of Friendship

According to the most reliable information reaching the Administration, Mr. Kurusu has not been empowered by Tokyo to make major concessions to the United States in the interest of peace. It is understood that the special envoy, whose mission has been described in the Japanese press as Japan's final effort to reach an understanding with the United States, was sent merely on the basis of his long acquaintance with Anglo-American diplomacy and because of his advocacy of American-Japanese friendship.

Mr. Kurusu was described by one competent observer here as

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

Americans see peril in Marine withdrawal: Page 8.

Wide World

Steel Men at White House Parley

Executives of three large steel corporations as they arrived at the White House Nov. 14 to confer with President Roosevelt and leaders of the United Mine Workers in an effort to settle the captive coal mine dispute. They are, left to right: Benjamin F. Fairless of the United States Steel Corporation, Eugene G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and Frank Purnell of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company.

Soviet Claims Success Except in Crimea Sector

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Nov. 15

The Russians claimed the upper hand today on the eastern front in fighting which has been scaled down by winter from the vast, lightning sweeps of motorized forces to a frigid slow-moving struggle.

Everywhere, except in the Crimea, Soviet reports said, the Germans either have been fought to a standstill or are falling back.

Even in the losing fight for the peninsula, observers in London declared, the Red Army has won an important strategic victory by gaining time to buttress defense of the oil-producing Caucasus.

Meager dispatches from the front indicated that the Soviet counterattacks on the flanks of the Nazi drive toward Moscow still were in progress and that both sides were preparing their forces for major new tests.

Action Slowed Down

Although German military dispatches indicated that the Crimean drive had reached the mop-up stage in the east part of the Crimea with infantry, artillery and planes collaborating, they acknowledged that action generally had been slowed down.

Russians conceded that the Red Army soon might have to yield all of the Crimea except the naval base port of Sevastopol, but observers in London foresaw difficulty for the Germans in using the Black Sea peninsula as a springboard into the Caucasus.

By retreating to strongholds at Sevastopol and the eastern Crimean port of Kerch as soon as the Germans broke through into the Crimea, these sources said, the Russians won time for artillery to be set up on the Caucasian coast and for reinforcements to reach the armies defending that back door to Russia's chief oil sources.

A correspondent of the Moscow newspaper Pravda reported especially intense fighting in the areas around Volokolamsk, 65 miles northwest of Moscow, and Narofominsk, 40 miles southwest of the city. He said the Russians had counter-attacked in many places.

Success in Baltic

Also, the Soviet command's early-morning communique said that between Monday and Wednesday Russian ships sank four Axis transports totaling 26,000 tons in the Baltic.

The war report also declared that a hostile submarine blew up on a Russian mine in the Gulf of Finland and sank.

Observers in London said the Germans obviously were putting their greatest hopes on the fighting in the south, seeking to overrun the Crimea and burst into the Caucasus by the back door across the Kerch Strait before the Russians can bring down sufficient force to oppose the Nazi drive toward the oilfields.

Russian troops were reported to be rushing southward from Rostov-on-Don to reinforce the defenders of the Caucasus, but it was indicated the Russians elsewhere had decided against weakening their forces by drawing them from other battle zones.

In the fighting before Moscow, the Russians were reported to have checked a German assault near Kalinin, 95 miles northwest of the capital, and recaptured 20 villages.

The Germans also were said to have been forced back with severe losses in fighting at Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow.

Steel and union leaders get Roosevelt ultimatum: There can be no mine strike.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Behind closed doors John L. Lewis and steel executives continued their search for a coal settlement today under the shadow of President Roosevelt's calm but definitive warning that production must be maintained in the emergency.

Negotiations were resumed at 10:30 a. m following 3½ hours of discussion Friday which brought no result. Participants for the miners, besides Mr. Lewis, were Philip Murray, Vice-President and Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers. Spokesmen for the steel companies who own the "captive" coal mines employing 53,000 miners were Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, Eugene G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Company, and Frank Purnell, President of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company.

Important Developments

But whatever the outcome of the conference, and whether the participants reach an agreement or precipitate a strike, certain developments already have occurred which cannot be altered:

1. President Roosevelt, following the National Defense Mediation Board, has laid down the policy that the Government will not force a union shop in any industry, on no matter how small a percentage of nonunion workers. To do so, as Mr. Roosevelt said Nov. 14, would be "too much like the Hitler methods."

2. Congress has reached a point of irritation over the labor situation, reflecting obvious public sentiment, where some legislation may be expected. It is believed here that the demand would continue even if every existing defense strike were settled.

3. Mr. Roosevelt has made it clear that in the event of a strike, whether in the captive mines or some other basic defense industry, troops will be used, if necessary, to continue production.

4. The coal crisis dramatically focuses attention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations convention, which opens in Detroit, Nov. 17, on Mr. Lewis and his relationship to the national emergency.

Deadline Tonight

Friday's miner-employer conference did not alter the original strike deadline set for midnight tonight, but this does not necessarily mean a strike. Monday is the first working day after the week end, and if the conference continues tomorrow and reaches a settlement, orders to resume work may be flashed out without interruption of output. The conference was requested by Mr. Roosevelt to report by Monday.

The President's attitude as he sat face to face with the steel executives and the miners Friday was calm and temperate. But he left no doubt of the full realization of the seriousness of the crisis. Mr. Roosevelt's statement indicated a painstaking patience, which some legislative leaders were quick to resent. Under the mildness of his words and manner, however, Mr. Roosevelt showed inflexibility. On two occasions Mr. Roosevelt in his statement said: "I do not threaten." The implication was that the events were threatening enough and that participants in the row could be sure of an untoward result if they did not reach an agreement.

While the Government announced it would not be a party to forcing the union shop or closed shop on workers, it has not attacked the union shop as such, where it is reached by voluntary agreement. The recommendation of the majority in the NDMB 9-to-2 opinion still stands: "It would seem to be the part of wisdom for the operators involved in this dispute to accept the offer of the United Mine Workers—for the union shop, plus a no-strike guarantee for the period of the agreement.

A truce agreement somewhat relaxed the tension in the Midwest truck line strike threat, but leaders of skilled railroad workers continued with plans for a nationwide tie-up, starting Dec. 7.

Administration leaders were reported to be considering immediate action on antistrike legislation. A special message to Congress from the President is anticipated if the coal negotiations break down.

Truck strike is averted: Page 3.

Visitors at the Grange

By a Staff Photographer

Getting Acquainted

Miss Harriet Wentworth of Durham, N. H., makes friends with another visitor at the National Grange convention now in session at Worcester, Mass.

Prices and Your Purse: Cans, Tags Exempt

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Government's "war on waste" won't take in old razor blades, auto license plates or tin cans.

Steel and tin recovered from these common American white elephants is negligible compared to the cost of handling at the present time.

Winter Wisdom

To save table money during November, the Office of Price Administration recommends: Buy and store in cool basements winter supplies of cabbage, onions, apples, potatoes and sweet potatoes. Save twice as much as in recent years by using lower grade butter instead of top grade. Poultry is usually cheapest at this time of year.

Flying Carpets

Leon Henderson is seeking to anchor down flying carpets now selling at a level 23 per cent above pre-war prices. Rug and carpet manufacturers have agreed to maintain until Dec. 15 the prices they quoted on Oct. 13, while OPA works out a price stabilization program for the industry.

Butter Boon

A Washington housewife who decided to combat the high cost of living by using oleomargarine found a grocery clerk sympathetic.

"I grew up on oleomargarine," he said. "My father was a farmer but we had to sell all the butter in town. Now I don't like butter."

Good Turns for Defense

Boy Scouts have started a house-to-house campaign to get 10,000,000 housewives to sign the consumer's pledge for total defense, taken first by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and her housekeeper, Mrs. Henrietta F. Nesbit.

Turkey Talk

The Army will stow away 1,500,000 pounds of turkey over the Thanksgiving holiday; the Navy 360,000 pounds. The Army has about three times as many men as the Navy.

Wrapper Shortage

First cellophane curtailment order this week hit chiefly at its use for decoration. After Christmas you won't get it around soap, laundry, candles, rubber products, in fancy gift wrappings, artificial flowers, or soda straws. Office of Production Management officials are studying the more difficult problem of finding substitute moist-proof wrappings for cakes and other foods.

Allowance

The Department of Agriculture's consumer guide sets a new style note with directions for clothing a high school girl on $7.50 a year. Yes, that's the clothing allowance of a tenant's daughter in Mississippi, Alabama, or Georgia, whose family has an income of something less than $500 a year.

Reason

Canned fish is a cheap food. The Women's Bureau has disclosed part of the reason. Its survey of women's earnings and hours in Pacific Coast canneries showed only 17 per cent of those working in tuna canneries getting as much as $400 a year. In sardine and salmon canneries wages were even lower. Comparatively few workers depend on fish canneries for a livelihood because of the seasonal and irregular nature of the work.

Strings to the Army

The Army has just purchased 2,001,600 shoe laces, for which it is paying $40,500.

Sea Bonanza

Sea water is turning out to be a valuable source of magnesium. Manufacturers in the vicinity of San Francisco are using sea water to produce magnesium oxide for fertilizers, the Department of Agriculture announced. Others at Freeport, Texas, and Lake Charles, La., are drawing on sea water for the manufacture of magnesium metal for defense industries.

Tire Thrift

The OPA advises in its "consumer prices" bulletin that you can get four-fifths of the performance of a new tire at less than half price if you recap or retread your old tires.

Stassen Calls on Grange to Aid National Unity on Defense Program

G. O. P. Leader Cites Role Of Agriculture After War

Continued from Page 1

now. It requires that emergency powers of government should be made temporary and not permanent."

Agriculture's Role

Above all, in Governor Stassen's opinion, agriculture should have its part in such planning. The biggest question of all facing the Grange and the world—the vast project of working out a durable, genuine peace—is a problem which agriculture as well as labor and other groups must help solve.

"When the peace conference is held, Louis Taber should have a place at the peace table," said Governor Stassen.

Four major responsibilities of the Grange, in the present emergency period, were summed up by the visiting Governor, as follows:

"First, to contribute to the building of a strong, united America for the defense of our way of life.

"Second, to join intelligently and effectively in being 'the larder of the democracies.'

"Third, to prepare to safeguard agriculture in the years of reaction and readjustment.

"Fourth, to plan to play a part in working out the future relations between the nations of the world so that these might be a continuing peace."

Plea for Tolerance

A final appeal made by Governor Stassen was for tolerance, and in this stand he undoubtedly has the support of the Grange which places high the qualities of neighborliness. Said the Governor on this point: "He who seeks to kindle the flame of bitterness between groups or creeds or races or sections of this country actually builds a fire underneath his own house."

When the final count of the initiates was made this morning the number had risen to 13,187 and a new high in Grange initiation had been reached.

Children of the Grange have found a novel way to honor their National Master, Louis J. Taber, and at the same time to further the cause of conservation. With their pennies they have provided funds for planting 200 acres of woodland in a section of the Wayne National Forest, now named the Louis J. Taber Forest in honor of the Grange chief.

What's more, they are pouring in their contributions so fast that it won't be long before the acreage can be doubled, making the Taber Forest a 400-acre playground, reported Mrs. Margaret H. Caldwell of Greensboro, N. C., juvenile superintendent to a conference on juvenile work.

Already the forest—about 100 miles from Mr. Taber's home town, Columbus, Ohio—is marked with a rustic sign giving the information that the juvenile Granges have sponsored this project and that it is named for Louis J. Taber.

Dedication will occur in the spring. Meantime, foresters are planting the acres with pines, white ash, and black walnut, purchased with the children's pennies, and are making trails, picnic areas and camp fireplaces so that Grangers and others may find recreation here.

Already 677 juvenile Granges composed of youngsters under 14 years of age have contributed to the cause. Money comes in pennies, postage stamps, checks, money orders, says Mrs. Caldwell. Many children write letters when they send their contributions telling in their sprawling hand writing that they earned the money tending babies, washing dishes, selling candy, or in some other way.

Two women are responsible for all this activity. One is Mrs. Caldwell, the other is Miss Margaret March-Mount of the United States Forest Service, introduced to the conference yesterday by Mrs. Caldwell as the person who started the whole project.

Miss March-Mount, herself a Granger, attended a national convention a few years ago and saw an opportunity for preaching conservation to youth. Why should not the juvenile Grangers take up some reforestation project? She presented to Mrs. Caldwell a "pennies for pines" plan which would reforest an area to be named in honor of the National Master. The United States Forest Service, she told Mrs. Caldwell, would provide the land and maintain the forest once it was planted.

Proud of Young Grangers

The seed sown by Miss March-Mount and watered by Mrs. Caldwell sprouted and grew mightily. First a 25-acre plot was proposed, but as the pennies came flowing in, the acreage increased. Now a 400-acre forest seems assured, and the Grange is proud indeed of what the youngsters have accomplished.

Juvenile Granges have all sorts of other activities. They put on plays, sing in choruses, carry on no end of charitable enterprises, conduct curb markets, and engage in contests of skill. They are always finding new things to do. In Ohio, where there are 8,000 juvenile members, one group undertook a rural mail-box improvement project and painted 220 boxes on two routes, reported Mrs. Walter F. Kirk, wife of the Ohio Master.

Youth plays a highly important role in all Grange activity. Young people are eligible for membership in the fraternity at 14. Many juvenile Grange members "graduate" into the Grange itself.

By a Staff Photographer

Concord Prepares for Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving

Turning back the pages in history caused many a Concordian to rub his eyes in amazement at the scenes enacted in Concord, Mass., in preparation for Thanksgiving. Upper: Miss Annie Derby is assisted from the coach by Frederick Child, Jr., proprietor of the Old Mill Dam, Reuben Brown House, built in 1669, around which the seasonal celebrations are revolving. Miss Sarah Derby, right, is awaiting her sister. Center: The old fireplace in the Reuben Brown House, with its brick oven in which turkeys are roasted on Thanksgiving and Christmas. Candle molds, whale oil lamps, and other illuminating devices cluster along the mantel. Below: The old coach stops before the Inn. Left to right, Frederick Child, Jr., Miss Sarah Derby, Miss Annie Derby, inside the coach; Miss Lillian Watson, and Coachman Charles S. Moulton.

Sidelights on the Grange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass. — The Idaho-Maine potato controversy bobs up in the lobbies of the Grange convention here. Maine did a little advertising for the tubers of its State when it placed on the desk of each delegate two handsomely packaged Maine potatoes. But E. T. Taylor, master of the Idaho Grange, is still certain that his State's potatoes are best. In a Worcester grocery he found this price tag: "Idaho potatoes, three pounds for 25 cents." He jotted down the figures. "I wouldn't believe it if I didn't see it in writing," he said, referring to his notebook. But California had its claim to potato excellence, too. George Sehlmeyer, California master, noted that Maine's souvenir potatoes are of the variety developed by Burbank in the State of Sunshine.

Radio Speeches

Radio impresario of the Grange convention is William E. Drips, director of agriculture for the National Broadcasting Company. Each year he rounds up a score of Grange notables and invites them to make two minute speeches on his highly popular National Farm and Home Hour. The National Master, Louis J. Taber, helps Bill Drips keep the speakers to schedule, and there isn't a better disciplined radiocast on the air. Today's program—the seventh annual one which Mr. Drips has presented — brought 20 speakers and a quartet to the 10,000,000 or so estimated listeners of this program. Mr. Drips is an expert at building farm radio programs. He was once a county agent in Dane County, Wis., and has also been a professor of journalism at Iowa State College.

Singing Grangers

Four singing Grange masters and past masters, the Blackmer brothers, won the national quartet contest for the Massachusetts State Grange yesterday. Next came a mixed quartet from Southampton, N. H., winning second place for that State. Brooklyn Grange won third place for Connecticut. An Ohio Quartet ranked fourth. "Sunny Jim," James C. Farmer, of Keene, N. H., national lecturer of the Grange, conducted the tuneful contest.

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Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Hadley School Auditorium, Redington Street, Swampscott, 3:30 p. m.

"How Modern Palestine Illustrates the Bible" by Thomas L. Leishman, Bible authority. In the Blue Room of the Hotel Puritan, 3 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Nature in Arts" by Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, and "17th Century Furniture" by Mr. Dooley. Both lectures are open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Illustrated lecture entitled "Portuguese Art and History"" by Lottie H. Lenn. In the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 3:30 p. m.

Harpsichord recital. Keyboard works of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries by Claude Jean Chiasson. At the Museum of Fine Arts, 4:30 p. m.

"Evengeline" with incidental music, by Mme. Aino Saarb diseuse. Staged in costume. In the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

"America and the World Protest Hostage Murders." William Agar, noted historian and author, will be the speaker on a program including the Metropolitan Chorus and representatives from religious and national groups. At Symphony Hall, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Boys Earn Way

Five lads from Union, Maine, saved up money from their egg sales and corn marketing, bought bus tickets to Worcester some 250 miles away, and are here to take the Seventh Degree today. All are members of the Seven Tree Grange.

Boston Chamber Reveals Officers

Officers of the Retail Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, re-elected and reappointed at the annual meeting of the Governing Council of the Board, were made public today.

George Hansen of Chandler and Co. was re-elected President; F. Frank Vorenberg of Gilchrist Co. and Edward L. Hubbard of T. D. Whitney Co., Vice-Presidents; and Allan W. Bryson of Chandler and Co., Treasurer. Daniel Bloomfield and R. A. Johntson were re-appointed Manager and Secretary, respectively.

Bacon Seen as Lodge Threat; Curley Starting '42 Campaign?

By DeWitt John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With former Mayor James M. Curley and former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly apparently seeking to make Boston's recount of mayoralty ballots as sensational as possible, political observers today speculated as to whether these two political figures are taking advantage of this opportunity for the spotlight as preparation for entry into next year's State political contests.

Reports to this effect are being widely accepted in political circles. Some observers say, however, that the objective of the Curley-Kelly campaign to show fraud and irregularity in the election is mainly to lay the groundwork for court action designed to have the election declared invalid. Mr. Kelly, as legal counsel for Mr. Curley, has announced the charges of fraud would be taken to court.

Mr. Curley, whose power in the Democratic Party was demonstrated by his big mayoralty vote, has been mentioned as a prospective candidate next year against Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R), of for Governor. Mr. Kelly, defeated by Paul A. Dever for the 1940 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, is expected by some supporters to try in 1942 to reverse the 1940 outcome.

Fraud Charges Made

Each day since the mayoralty recount began Nov. 12 Mr. Curley has levied charges of fraud and irregularity in conduct of the election. Each day Mr. Kelly, his legal counsel and campaign lieutenant, has burst into the room where the Election Commission is in session to make—in presence of reporters—stormy speeches filled with sensational charges.

Experienced politicians feel proof may not be necessary in order to make the charges politically effective.

Experienced politicians say that if Mr. Curley can argue—with the help of present publicity—that he was dishonestly deprived of victory, he can hold his supporters together more easily than if he concedes honest defeat by Mayor Tobin. Mr. Curley has publicly insisted that he was dishonestly declared defeated.

This year's Mr. Curley's campaign appeals relied heavily upon portrayals of himself as a persecuted, much-maligned friend of the poor seeking "vindication"; and the argument that he has suffered unjustly in this election might attract "sympathy" votes in next year's political campaign and meanwhile give new determination to his supporters. So reason experienced observers.

Out of Public Eye

Mr. Kelly has been mostly out of the public eye since the gubernatorial campaign last year. This recount gives him an opportunity to capture the spotlight, and it can hardly be said that Mr. Kelly has ignored the opportunity.

During his controversy with the Election Commission the other day, Mr. Kelly flung charges of "star-chamber tactics" and "flagrant irregularities," and asked, "Is this Boston or is it Berlin?" The next day, when the Commission refused to hear his peroration, he frankly addressed himself to reporters.

As for the specific charges of fraud, they involve several items.

Mr. Kelly charged that 40 absentee ballots had been destroyed by an Election Department employee. Informal investigation indicated that the employee named does not handle absentee ballots and that the charge was based on a facetious remark.

Mr. Curley and Mr. Kelly have complained that the envelopes containing the ballots were not sealed as required by law. While this is true, and perhaps technically irregular, it is the practice traditionally used in Boston; and if this election is illegal on that ground, then every election held in Boston for years is likewise illegal.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gaspar G. Bacon, former Republican Lieutenant Governor and prominent Bay State interventionist, today has emerged as a major potential threat to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, in his 1942 campaaign for renomination and re-election.

Mentioned in Beacon Hill circles as a possible candidate against the man who in 1936 shoved James M. Curley into the political scrap heap, Mr. Bacon became the center of political discussion as the result of his speech this week criticizing Senator Lodge's stand on the Nation's foreign policy.

For some time many Massachusetts Republicans have expressed considerable dissatisfaction with Senator Lodge's isolationist or "on-the-fence" attitude on numerous major issues. But until the Bacon speech no really outspoken G. O. P. attack had been made against the grandson of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, noted for his isolationism.

So sharp was the Bacon attack that many observers believe it to be the unofficial opening of a Bacon campaign for Senator Lodge's seat.

Delving Into Record

For some time the former Lieutenant Governor has had a research man delving into the Lodge political record. The only logical conclusion is that Mr. Bacon is loading his guns for a campaign against the Junior Massachusetts Senator.

Mr. Bacon retired from political office-holding in 1934, after Mr. Curley defeated him for Governor. Since that time he has been more or less in the background.

In some circles it is reported that many Republicans and Independents who voted for Mr. Curley in 1934 in preference to Mr. Bacon, because of the latter's anti-labor record, are ready to support Mr. Bacon in a G. O. P. primary in preference to Senator Lodge. This shift is based entirely on Senator Lodge's foreign policy record and his vacillation on numerous issues.

As yet Mr. Bacon is the only Republican prominently mentioned as a possible candidate against Senator Lodge.

While it would be logical for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to seek the Senatorial position after his second term, Beacon Hill observers believe he will not oppose Mr. Lodge although the Governor is supporting the Rooseveltian foreign policy.

Democratic Side

On the Democratic side three or four possibilities loom. The most talked of potential candidate is the oft-beaten, but still threatening former Governor Curley. His 116,000 votes in the Boston mayoralty contest make it impossible to disregard him in discussing future Democratic plans.

Although some observers feel his Boston showing is not as important in the State-wide picture as it appears, it is certain the former Governor is tempted to seek either a Senatorial or gubernatorial nomination.

His charges that he was "robbed" of the Mayoralty election by fraud is held by some onlookers as an attempt to build up a wave of sympathy which will aid him in a State-wide campaign.

Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts, whose district was abolished in the Congressional redistricting voted by the Republican-controlled Massachusetts Legislature, is looking over the field to determine the advisability of a Senatorial campaign.

Likewise, Joseph B. Ely, Democratic Governor from 1931 through 1934, is reported considering a comeback attempt, his eyes being centered on Senator Lodge's job. But several obstacles must be leveled before he terminates his political retirement.

Edgar M. Mills

'Olden Times' in Concord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass.—Concordians stopped abruptly in the course of their daily tasks and gaped in amazement.

Accustomed as they are to fairly rubbing elbows with antiquity and relics of old Colonial history, and completely inured to queries from strangers as to the location of this old battleground or that old mansion—places which, in all likelihood, they have passed each day for years without once entering—they stood transfixed, however, as an old-time coach rolled along the main street.

Two sturdy brown horses furnished the motive power—and it's got so that even horses rate a second glance in these days of motorcars. But, what attracted the most attention, and set tongues a-wagging, was the figure perched upon the driver's seat. Ramrod-like, he sat there, guiding his steeds expertly through the town as traffic came to a sudden standstill on all sides.

Through the town, and down Lexington Road toward the Old Mill Dam rolled the vehicle. It came to a stop in front of what is known today as the Reuben Brown House.

Built in 1669, this was the home of the patriotic saddler who made equipment for the Continental soldiers, and who probably fought in the Concord fight of 1775. The house, which originally included a harness shop, is a quaint, old-fashioned one, painted red—and just the place where one would expect such ancient equipage as the old coach to discharge its passengers.

Old-fashioned hospitality was being re-enacted. It seemed almost as though it were Thanksgiving Day, with guests arriving—instead of a week before.

Inside, huge fireplaces gave off a glowing warmth which quickly dispelled the chill November wind that whistled through the broad old doorway as they entered.

The brick oven is still used on Thanksgiving and Christmas for roasting turkeys. And 'tis said that the age-old custom of "totin'" home the remains of the dinner is still in vogue.

It's Women Next Year To Harvest Oregon Crops

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 15 (AP)—Women will be needed to harvest Oregon's crops next year, the State Employment Service's Agricultural Committee said today.

Crops valued at $10,000,000 were threatened by a shortage of 30,000 farm laborers this year. The crops were harvested only after city dwellers turned out in answer to farmers' pleas.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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'P. R.' Recount In Cambridge In Prospect

Continued from Page 1

lots that Mr. Morton, a Plan E man who after the 75th count had been in fifth place, tumbled down to seventh, and Mr. Hogan, formerly in eighth, had climbed to sixth position.

Meanwhile, Mr. Roche, who himself lost out on the 75th count by a margin of only 64 votes, said he would demand a recount on the basis of a technical claim.

One immediate result of last night's hair-line decision was the likelihood that a Cambridge man would be selected for City Manager next January. Several members of the new Council have gone on record in favor of a "local boy." Plan E forces had planned to scour the country for the best man available.

One newly elected Councilor last night said seriously that he was considering James M. Curley for the post.

Latest word from the Boston mayoralty recount indicated that Mr. Curley would be defeated and hence become politically available.

Mr. Geroud said this morning that personally he would be content to allow the count to stand, but that he was "one of a team," and that if the Plan E Committee felt it would be strategic and productive of constructive results, he would ask a recount.

James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School and Chairman of the Committee, is understood to be urging such action.

One other course is available to the Plan E men. They can appeal the decision of Judge John C. Swift of the Middlesex Superior Court in the "Roche appeal" of last Friday. The decision in that instance reversed an Election Commission ruling on validity of ballots.

The final nine men on the new Cambridge Council, with their totals on the 76th count, were as follows.

Francis L. Sennott, D*	Elected on quota
John D. Lynch, E	Elected on quota
John H. Corcoran, E	Elected on quota
Thomas M. McNamara, Ind*	3,350
Edward A. Crane E*	3,186
William M. Hogan D*	3,156
Marcus Morton, Jr., E R	3,060
Hyman Pill D*	2,983
Michael A. Sullivan Ind*	2,592

D—Indorsed by the Democratic Ward-City Committee.
E—Indorsed by the Plan E Committee.
E R—Indorsed by the Plan E Committee and the Republican Ward-City Committee.
Ind.—Running independently, without political party indorsement.
*—Incumbent.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER SNOW COLDER FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today, continued mild with the highest temperature about 62 degrees. Mostly cloudy, occasional light showers tonight and Sunday, followed by clearing and colder late Sunday. Gentle variable winds becoming moderate southerly today.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair today, with little change in temperature, but cloudy followed by showers tonight. Clearing tomorrow, and slightly colder.

Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness today, with little change in temperature, followed by showers tonight. Mostly cloudy and colder tomorrow.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness today, with little change in temperature, and showers near Lake Champlain this afternoon. Showers tonight, and tomorrow considerably cloudy and colder. Winds today moderate to fresh southerly.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	42	New Orleans	71	55
Chicago	58	43	New York	66	45
Denver	69	46	Norfolk	72	45
Kansas City	56	43	Philadelphia	66	36
Los Angeles	80	62	St. Louis	56	38
Miami	88	63	San Francisco	69	55
Minneapolis	48	38	Washington	70	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 15.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:52 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 8:19 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 8:46 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Monday, 9:11 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 4:53 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 4:52 p. m.

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Gigantic Protest Meeting
TOMORROW
AGAINST
MASS EXECUTIONS
of Civilians & Hostages
SPEAKERS
William Agar, Noted Journalist
Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Harvard
Wm. Emerson, Ch. Com. to Defend America
Metropolitan Chorus—75 Male Voices
Walter Kidder, Baritone
Dramatic Procession, National Groups
SYMPHONY HALL
Sun., Nov. 16, 8 P.M.
Com. to Defend America & Fight for Freedom, Inc.
ADMISSION FREE

Americans Help to Rebuild Bomb-Shattered Plymouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, England — Descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers who sailed from Plymouth Hoe in the Mayflower in 1620 have rallied with other Americans to the aid of this city in its rebuilding and reorganization after the severe air raids of last Spring.

Substantial sums of money sent by the American Relief Committee are administered by the Plymouth American War Relief Trust. This has established hostels for use as: holiday homes for men war workers and their wives; for mothers with young children; for children; and for youth centers.

The Anglo-American Committee has provided residential nurseries for children under five, and contributes to their maintenance; other organizations have provided ambulance units and mobile canteens.

Besides United States help and large donations from such bodies as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and other organizations in the Dominions, Colonies, and South America, the fund has been built up by what the report calls "literally thousands of small contributions, widows' mites."

While using this money to care for the physical needs of its citizens, administrators of the Plymouth relief also recognized the need for restoring mental peace to people who have suffered in air raids. "Mere physical recuperation will not produce a sense of cheerfulness, contentment and so, good public morale," the report states.

Plymouth Hoe has come to be associated with courage and undaunted calm in face of danger since the days of Sir Francis Drake. Just as this great sailor refused to be ruffled by the news of the coming of the Spanish Armada, and quietly insisted upon finishing his game of bowls on the Hoe, so the citizens of Plymouth this summer refused to be dismayed by the beating they took from the skies, and, though the danger of recurrence was always there, danced in the evening on the greensward where, tradition says, Drake made his grand gesture.

By the end of May, 1941, Plymouth had lost 30 churches, many halls, cinemas and places of entertainment. Favorable weather conditions enabled them to make use of their open spaces—of the Hoe and the Parks. Open-air religious services were held. Military bands played during afternoons in the parks, and, in the evenings, provided dance music on the Hoe.

In reviewing the work of the Plymouth Fund, an interim report published by the Lord Mayor, Viscount Astor, notes the success of the scheme for "pooling appeals, and so putting resources into one comprehensive fund." The original aim (before the City was so cruelly blasted by bombs), was to raise £20,000 to £30,000 annually, mainly by guaranteed deductions from salaries and wages of local people. The total raised during the first year, i. e., to the end of January, 1941, was £21,282 10s. 7d. That figure, of course, will be greatly exceeded by the return in the Report to January, 1942.

Wide interpretation of the terms "Welfare" and "Services" (the full title is The Lord Mayor of Plymouth's Services' Welfare and Air Raid Victims' Relief Fund), enabled the Fund by the end of the first year to minister to the needs of men and women in the three Services in Plymouth.

THE laugh hit OF THE season!

YOU'LL be delighted with this irresistible love story of a roaring grandee general and his charming Yankee wife. It has been called the South American *Life With Father*, but so unrestrained a story of sweet ladies, impatient lovers, furious mustachios, guns, revolutions and farce can be compared to no other book. It's a perfect blend of humanity and hilarity! Illustrated, with an introduction by *Elmer Davis*. $3.00

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By T. R. YBARRA

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Patent Applied for

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Scarlet:
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in sizes 34 to 40

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY THESE SWEATERS AS GIFTS!

The ribbon bound cardigan . . . useful as an extra sweater . . . is perfect with a long sleeved slip-on to match (2.25 also). Alone or together these make as popular gifts with college girls as with their mothers . . . and grandmothers too. You're a clever girl if you start collecting Christmas sweaters now! Street Floor 2.25

Mail and telephone orders filled

Fighters in the 'Battle of Morale'

Wide World

Off to Entertain Service Men in Caribbean

Group of entertainers shown just before they took off from Mitchel Field, N. Y., recently in a United States Army bomber, converted into a "flying showboat" for a tour of the Caribbean bases where they presented "live shows" for Army and Navy men. In the foreground, left to right: Lawrence E. Phillips, Executive Vice-President of Camp Shows, Inc.; Frank Muto, cameraman; Eddie Dowling, President of Camp Shows, Inc.; Ray Bolger, dancer; Mitzi Mayfair, dancer, and Louis Polanski. In the background, left to right: Stan Laurel, film comedian; Jane Pickens, singer; John Garfield, screen actor who served as Master of Ceremonies; Benay Venuta, radio songstress, and Oliver Hardy, film comedian.

How Entertainment World Is Aiding Defense

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Movie stars, theatrical producers, radio artists and song writers are lending their talents to Uncle Sam on a wide defense front.

Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck, about to don Mexican sombreros and the fine trappings of the Argentine gaucho, are counted on to do more than 10 regiments for Hemisphere defense.

Army morale was boosted by the "Flying Showboat" now back after two weeks of performances at Caribbean bases with John Garfield, Oliver Hardy, Stan Laurel, Chico Marx, Mitzi Mayfair, Jane Pickens and Benay Venuta aboard. Stan Laurel was elected "honorary kitchen policeman" and Oliver Hardy was named "honorary corporal" by soldiers at the Trinidad base command. Other stops were made at Puerto Rico, Antigua, St. Lucia, and British Guiana.

Kate Smith is to become the voice of SPAB on the radio, supplementing "When the Moon Comes Over the Mountain" with pleas for conservation of aluminum, copper and other strategic materials.

With his hit, "Any Bonds Today?" drumming up trade for the Treasury's defense bonds from every juke box in the country, song-writer Irving Berlin has now turned his hand to a tribute to the Red Cross nurse. Remember "Rose of No Man's Land" in the last war? This time, it's "Angels of Mercy," with a chorus that runs like this:

"Angels of Mercy. There's so much to do.
The heavens are grey overhead.
Angels of Mercy. They're calling to you.
So march with your crosses of red.
March where the darkness shut out the light.
March where there is no dawn.
Angels of Mercy. The world's covered with night,
But your mercy goes marching on, Angels of Mercy
Through darkest night your mercy goes marching on."

The new Berlin composition became the official song of the American Red Cross when it was heard publicly for the first time on Nov. 11 over a three network radio program launching the annual Red Cross membership roll call.

Latin American Co-ordinator Nelson Rockefeller is patron for the forthcoming debut Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck will make in 12 one-reel color shorts, with South American themes. Their creator, Walt Disney, recently made a trip to South America under Rockefeller auspices to dig up material and look into the possibility of opening a branch of his Hollywood organization in one of the South American capitals. He took along a crew of 15 technicians, and "idea men" to study up on South American folklore and look for new Disney characters among the llamas, armadillos, and chinchillas of the Southern Hemisphere.

A huge new winter program of shows for Army camps and naval stations literally got off to a flying start recently when a United States Army transport plane, loaded with motion picture and stage stars took off from New York for Caribbean bases. The group aboard the "Flying Showboat," including film comedians Oliver Hardy and Stan Laurel, Chico Marx of the four Marx Brothers, and John Garfield, screen actor and master of ceremonies, will perform under the auspices of Camp Shows, Inc., a non-profit agency headed by Eddie Dowling, noted actor-producer.

The "Flying Showboat" trip to the Atlantic bases is advertised as the opening gun in a campaign to give soldiers and sailors a full and highly diversified program of live show entertainment during the present emergency. The shows, drawing talent from special pools in Hollywood and New York, will be routed from New York on a grand circuit, designed to provide 186 Army camps and naval stations with a variety of theatrical performances once every two weeks.

Seven "test show" troupes touring the camps during the summer and fall season have drawn a total audience of 3,200,000 men in uniform to their free performances. With winter the show program will have to move indoors and an admission charge of 25 cents will be made.

Radio Artist Kate Smith received her government assignment merely by wiring Donald M. Nelson, SPAB director, offering her services.

The Treasury has drafted Howard Dietz, Metro-Goldwyn Mayer director of production, as a $1 a year man, to promote sale of defense bonds through theater and radio. The motion picture industry has made 26 newsreels and shorts on the subject free of charge to the Government. All three national radio networks are donating continuing programs and outstanding talent to the campaign.

Truck Strike Is Averted; Rail Unions Map Walkout

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO: A threatened strike of about 300,000 American Federation of Labor truck drivers in 11 Midwestern States was averted yesterday by an agreement of union officials and truck line operators. A strike order was to have been effective at midnight tonight.

Joseph L. Keenan, labor consultant of the Office of Production Management from Washington, said both sides had agreed to refer issues of wages and working conditions to the Mediation Board and abide by that agency's decision.

A statement issued by officials of the A. F. of L. International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs said they agreed to hold off any work stoppage "at the request of Government officials and in the spirit of aiding national defense."

Mr. Keenan said the drivers would continue work under the present contract, but that the terms decided upon by the Mediation Board would be retroactive to Nov. 16.

Chicago: The rules for the biggest railroad strike in history—if it comes to pass—have been issued by executives of the five operating unions which have announced plans to strike unless wage demands are met.

Detailed as a general's battle plan, the schedule calls for approximately 350,000 workers on 157 railroads to halt work in a progressive three-day operation to start at 6 a. m., Dec. 7.

Included in the first group are such major lines as the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Santa Fe, and Burlington Lines. There are 51 lines in this group.

The second group, scheduled to start their walkout at 6 a. m., Dec. 8, includes 44 lines. The third and final group quits work at 6 a. m., Dec. 9 with 62 lines involved.

Windsor, Ont.: The employees of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., have voted to have the United Automobile Workers of America of the Congress of Industrial Organizations represent them as their bargaining agent, it was announced yesterday.

The election was conducted by the Canadian Federal Department of Labor.

Philadelphia: Wage increases of $10 a month for 350 Philadelphia seamen employed by three steamship companies are provided in an agreement with the companies announced yesterday by Harry Collins, Business Agent of the Seafarers International Union of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Collins said the agreement brought the monthly salaries of most men to $110. Other provisions include 90 cents per hour for work over an eight-hour shift and the seamen's maintenance, Mr. Collins said. The agreement is retroactive to Nov. 1.

Linden, N. J.: Management and union conferees have reached an agreement designed to settle the nine-day strike of 4,000 employees at the General Motors assembly plant here and will submit it to the workers tomorrow for their decision.

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Plays two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go - -" "O gentle presence - -"

A LOVING, LASTING, THOUGHTFUL GIFT
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'Noiseless' and Swayless Rail Coach Stays Level Even on Sharpest Curves

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15 (AP)—An almost noiseless railway car, whose floor stays level—and consequently its passengers—even when it takes sharp curves at high speeds, has just made its debut.

In appearance conventional, except for oblong windows, the coach is radically different in its method of suspension. Instead of resting on flat springs, as do railroad cars now, this car is hung on its trucks by four huge coil springs.

These springs virtually eliminate sidesway, which only trainmen and dining waiters are able to counteract gracefully, and absorb much of the vibration picked up from the road bed. The suspension, being under instead of over the center of gravity, is hailed by railroad officials as a potent safety factor.

The first of these new cars was to be delivered to the Sante Fe Railroad. Hooked on behind two regular coaches and a fast engine Friday, the car was given its final test run at speeds as high as 81 miles an hour.

The coil springs sit in rubber sockets on the trucks. They shake like jelly, permitting the car to ride smoothly even on the roughest road beds. They also help reduce the noise of railroad movement, but the entire car has been soundproofed so that even the noise of passing over cross tracks and switches become barely audible.

This is the first railroad coach to embody the monocoque design principle developed by John K. Northrop, aircraft designer. Commonly called "stressed skin construction, being made of low-alloy steel, it makes the frame strong although light in weight. Welded electrically, the exterior of the steel skin is as smooth as a desk top.

William E. Van Dorn of Pasadena, Calif., who developed the suspension idea, and Cortlandt T. Hill, grandson of the Late J. J. Hill of the Great Northern, head the company.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)

ANNUAL FAIR
Copley-Plaza Ballroom
Dec. 1—10 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Dec. 2—10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Articles or money gratefully received.

WILL YOU HELP?

Defense News Cut Sharply at Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 — The signs are becoming increasingly visible that the Government is tightening its censorship of defense information.

Separately the new developments do not substantially alter the present self-accepted restrictions upon the press and radio, but in sum-total they begin to show that suppression of news at the source is becoming greater and that the "requests" of the War and Navy Departments to withhold news already known to correspondents are becoming more exacting.

The effect of this policy has lately been felt in new ways by many Washington correspondents and by the home offices of newspapers and radio stations throughout the country.

While the press and radio do not dispute that "information of value to the enemy" must be withheld from publication, correspondents and editors are concerned lest the censorship of news by Government agencies become so extreme that an ill-informed public should be a greater liability to the United States than the value of the information would be to the enemy.

Thus it is the trend and not the single incident which is of largest importance and this trend is vividly indicated by a considerable sequence of censorship developments in recent days. The following are illustrative:

The Navy Department is advancing its plans for a complete prior censorship of all outgoing or overseas communications in order that every message and dispatch to any person or Government outside the United States may be subject to Government scrutiny and rejection.

President Roosevelt stated at a press conference last week that the Government would no longer disclose the monthly totals of military aircraft production. This announcement followed a previous one, which has hardly grown cold, that it would be only the totals which would be disclosed, the earlier practice of breaking down the production into categories being discontinued.

At the time Mr. Roosevelt laughed off the question of one correspondent who asked whether, in withholding these figures, it was the desire of the Government now to conceal the bigness of defense production while earlier the Government was disposed to conceal the smallness of its defense production.

The Secretary of the Navy has affirmed and the President has restated that the Government does not intend to inform the country whether American warships are being successful in "eliminating" German submarines in the North Atlantic or wherever United States vessels have been attacked. The official view is that it is useful military strategy, followed by the British throughout this war and practiced by the United States in the last war, to leave Germany in doubt as to what is happening to its U-boats.

Following its admitted blunder in issuing a press release announcing that Boston was henceforth to be used as the dispatch port for the shipment for war supplies to Russia, the Maritime Commission has addressed a letter to publishers and editors requesting them "voluntarily" to keep "as nearly secret as possible the movements of all vessels."

This is not a new request and there has probably been no more sensational violation of it than the Maritime Commission's own handout. But this mistake has unquestionably made all the Government defense agencies as well as the press and radio more censorship-conscious.

Kearny Release

A graphic example of the lengths to which departmental "censorship" can go came with the Navy's release of the first pictures of the damaged destroyer Kearny after the ship had reached an unidentified port.

The Navy's public relations divisions gave out the pictures, but it also decided to write the headlines over the photograph, the descriptive legend under the photograph and issued instructions to the newspapers' art departments that there must be no markings, arrows or other designations on the cut to help the reader see what he would see anyway on casual scrutiny. Since such "censorship" is voluntary—and that is the reason we put quotes around the word—some newspapers observed these "instructions" and others didn't.

For example, Washington's afternoon tabloid, the News, a member of the Scripps-Howard chain, devoted two-thirds of its front page to the photograph, indicated the point of damage with a prominent arrow-point and wrote its own captions. The News apparently believed that it was giving no information which the enemy didn't know and acted accordingly.

The Washington press corps is increasingly conscious that President Roosevelt is turning aside more and more questions at his bi-weekly conferences. He has many verbal and gesticulatory devices with which to accomplish this but one of the most common now is for him to reply frequently with the remark that that would be just what Hitler would like to know. It happens also on a variety of subjects that that would be just what the correspondents would like to know and they are not being told.

Within and Without

It is possible, but Washington correspondents do not see it as probable, that the introduction of an official and complete censorship on outgoing communications would cause the Government to ease the self-accepted restrictions upon the dissemination of news within the country.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has advanced the argument that strict censorship of overseas communications would be beneficial to American newspapers and radio and should be welcome "not only in the realization that such censorship is in the interests of national security but in the knowledge that with the leakage of vital information effectively bottled up within the United States a greater freedom for the dissemination of legitimate news will result."

The arrangements for supervisory control of overseas communications are being made, the secretary has explained, to insure a minimum of interruption and inconvenience to legitimate business. Naval officers enrolled from various businesses which make heaviest use of cables and overseas radio, such as the press, banks and shipping, are being especially trained for the censorship work under direction of the commandant of the third naval district of New York.

Postwar Blueprint

DETROIT, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Executive Council of the Textile Workers Union of America—C.I.O. called upon Government agencies yesterday to "draft a blueprint" of postwar industry which would avert an economic slump after the current defense emergency.

The plea was included in a seven-point program adopted for submission to the national C.I.O. convention, which opens here Monday. The Textile Workers Council is one of several groups conducting preconvention sessions.

The Textile Workers also sought relief from unemployment resulting from strict application of defense priorities through compensation benefits, re-training courses for displaced workers, and inventorying of defense skills.

Scalise Conviction Upheld

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Appellate division of the State Supreme Court has upheld the grand larceny and forgery conviction 13 months ago of George Scalise, former President of the International Building Service Employees' Union (American Federation of Labor).

Scalise, who was accused in the indictment of stealing funds from the union, is serving a 10-20-year sentence in Sing Sing prison.

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"FLIGHT"
new Dobbs fabric Beret!
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Carefully fashioned, in Dobbs' inimitable manner, of softly shirred rayon grosgrain bands! (Take note, you South-goers, it's easily packable.) Black, brown or navy with gilt-glitter pins; a few in gay bracing colors!

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Two Talks Arranged By Woman's Club

The events next week on the calendar of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club are of special interest.

The first is a talk by Dr. Robert C. Dexter, Executive Director of the Unitarian Service Committee, on "Front Lines of Democracy—London and Lisbon," to be given at a joint meeting of the club's International Relations Group, Mrs. William G. Mueller, Chairman, and the Foreign Policy Division of the Wellesley League of Women Voters, of which Mrs. John M. Lindley is Chairman next Tuesday morning at 10:15 in the Maugus Club, Wellesley. The speaker will be introduced by Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp of the Wellesley League, who has herself served the Service Committee in Czechoslovakia and France. Dr. Dexter will answer questions at the close of his talk.

The second event, the regular meeting of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club, takes place also at the Maugus Club the following day, Wednesday, at 2:30 in the afternoon. Capt. John D. Craig, explorer, deep-sea diver, and photographer, will deliver a lecture on "Polynesian Playgrounds," accompanied by natural color motion pictures. There will be, as another feature of the meeting, the presentation of a 19th Century supper table on which the setting includes Hamilton pattern Sandwich glass, arranged by Mrs. John T. Fairbairn, a member of the club's Arts and Crafts Committee and an authority on antiques.

By a Staff Photographer

Presenting Trapp Family Singers

Officers of the Newtonville Woman's Club backing the concert by the Trapp Family Singers. Left to right—Mrs. Howard C. Thomas, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Club, and Mrs. Raymond A. Green, President.

Newtonville Woman's Club To Present the Trapp Family

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

The Newtonville Woman's Club, on Nov. 28, will present the Trapp Family Singers in a concert at the Newton High School at 8 o'clock. Announcement of this program, which is expected to be one of the outstanding musical and social events of the Newtons this season, means that the club is substituting music for a bazaar this year to raise funds for its broad program of community work.

The affair is sponsored by the Ways and Means Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Howard C. Thomas, with Mrs. Raymond A. Green, President of the Club, acting as adviser, and Mrs. Frank A. Wightman, chairman of tickets. The Trapp Family includes mother, father and seven children. Its concerts usually are sponsored only in large cities, giving the club reason to hope that the occasion of its being in Newtonville will attract a large audience and bring a large sum to the treasury.

Each year, since 1884, the club has undertaken some major project to raise funds for its philanthropies. Part of the proceeds of this year's benefit will go toward the $400 scholarship it gives annually to a Newton High School boy. The scholarship fund has been maintained by the Club for nearly 10 years.

It also contributes to the Community Chest, the Children's Milk Fund, the work for disabled war veterans, the American Red Cross and gives a children's party every Christmas season.

Mrs. James A. Brickett is chairman of the party this year. It will be held in the clubhouse with 50 children from needy families as guests. A nutritious meal is the first feature. Then there are toys, knitted hats and mittens, for each girl a dress and each boy a suit made by members of the club.

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Regulation Glengarry Bonnet
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In Head Sizes 6¾, 7, 7¼

Black Velvet Glengarry, $3.50
Clan Tartan Glengarry, $3.50
Choice of 11 colorful plaids. Sizes 6¾, 7, 7¼

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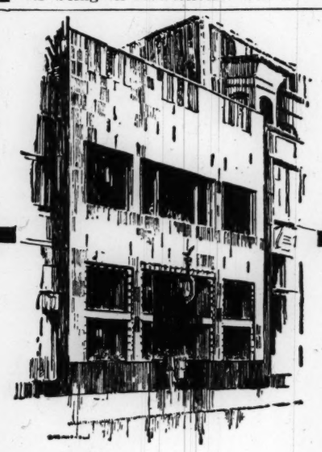

Opening Monday **—on Boylston Street**

the New Bigelow Kennard

You're invited—to come and discover for yourself this brilliant new uptown Bigelow Kennard. It was designed and built—from top to bottom, inside and out—to meet the special needs of a jewelry store and its customers. The graceful interior is conveniently arranged and beautifully lighted. Every detail contributes to your pleasure and convenience in examining the magnificent collection of jewelry and silver, clocks and watches, glass and china, lamps and Mark Cross leather assembled here for your approval. Come in—soon. We believe you will enjoy—and profit by—your every visit to this century-old jeweler, now located in the newest store in Back Bay Boston.

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New England Business Girls Confer on Health in Defense

More than 500 New England business girls are meeting at the Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, today and tomorrow for the annual Northern New England Business Girls' Conference. Gathering in Boston for the first time in several years, the conference delegates will, during these two days, discuss health as one of the roads to defense.

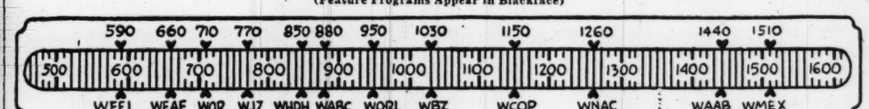
Among New England speakers on the program are Dr. Vlado A. Getting, district public health officer, Public Health Department of the State of Massachusetts; Miss Jean Latimer, Co-ordinator of Health Education; Dr. Eleanor Pavenstedt, psychiatrist at Wellesley College, and Miss Mary Weeks, of the Boston Y. W. C. A. health education staff.

Mrs. Austin L. Kimball of Buffalo, N. Y., a former president of the Y. W. C. A.'s of the United States, will speak at a dinner tonight in Lee Auditorium, at which Mrs. Waldo M. Powers, director of the Business Girls Department of the Boston Association, will preside. Representatives of northern New England who will be honored guests are: Mrs. Muriel Gill of Pawtucket, R. I.; Miss Edna Paton of Lawrence, Mass.; Miss Mary Downs of Manchester, N. H.; Miss Luthera Myra of Providence, R. I.; and Miss Dorothy Profit of Worcester, Mass.

Other guests—officials of the Boston Y. W. C. A.—are: Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, President; Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, Executive Secretary, and Mrs. Robert R. Bishop, Chairman of the Business and Professional Committee.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club....	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15 Fay Wray	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs...	Student Radio Club....	Popular Music .....
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour: speakers; or-	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News Service	chestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Boston College-	Nat. Farm & Home Hour	"George and Dixie"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron .....
1:30 Tennessee football	"What's on the Air" ..	Rhythm Time	Dept. of Agriculture...	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45 game	Harvard-Brown football	Yale - Princeton football	"I'll Find My Way"	Music .....
2:00 Boston College-	game	game	Musical Program	Boston University-Uni-
2:15 Tennessee football	Harvard-Brown football	Yale - Princeton football	Northwestern - Notre	versity of New Hamp-
2:30 game	game	game	Dame football game...	shire football game....
2:45 Boston College-	Harvard-Brown football	Yale - Princeton football	Northwestern - Notre	Boston University-Uni-
3:00 Tennessee football	game	game	Dame football game...	versity of New Hamp-
3:15 game	Harvard-Brown football	Yale - Princeton football	Northwestern - Notre	shire football game....
3:30 B. C. - Tennessee	game	game	Dame football game...	Boston University-Uni-
3:45 football game	Harvard-Brown football	Yale - Princeton football	Northwestern - Notre	versity of New Hamp-
4:00 The Music Box	game	game	Dame football game...	shire football game ....
4:15 N. E. to the Colors	Harvard-Brown game ..	Yale-Princeton game ...	Northwestern - Notre	Boston U.-U. of New
4:30 N. E. to the Colors,	University of Texas-	Sports Comments	Dame football game...	Hampshire game .....
4:45 Radio Bulletin	Texas Christian football	Pan Americana	Northwest'n-Notre Dame	Melody Mirror .....
5:00 Matinee in Meadow-	game	"Week - end Whimsy,"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:15 brook; football ...	University of Texas-	Paul Laval's Orch.	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:30 Matinee in Meadow-	Texas Christian football	Recital Period	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:45 brook; Football ..	game	Business Drama	Sports Matinee	Five Star News .....
6:00 News comments ..	News; Music Interlude..	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:15 Football Summary .	Lum 'n' Abner	Football Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Alpineers" .....
6:30 Maj. G. F. Elliot....	Sports Digest; Defense..	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today...	News Review	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Defense; Music	Sports reports .....
7:00 'People's Platform':	Message of Israel.....	"Quiz of Two Cities"...	News Commentator	Prairie Pals .....
7:15 informal discussion	Message of Israel.....	"Quiz of Two Cities"...	Defense Work	Five Star News.....
7:30 'Job Hunters'; Gov-	Philippine Ind'p'd'ce Day	Grand Ole Opry	Confidentially Yours	Dance Music.....
7:45 ernor Saltonstall ..	Little Ol' Hollywood....	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Bing Crosby; orchestra
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Football Review	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Soldiers' Quiz, from	Round Table discussion.
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Meet the Band"	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Army Base, Boston....	Round Table discussion.
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the Gar-	'Truth or Consequences':	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Civilian Defense Progr'm
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	goyle: dramatization ..	quiz program	News Service	Gilbert-Sullivan, records
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	"Frontline Headlines" ..	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Op-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Raymond Scott's Orch..	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	eretta, "Desert Song";	cal Album .....
9:30 Orch.; vocalists ..	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Marion Claire, soprano;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Austrian Indep'dce Day	Orchestra	J. Brownlee, baritone.	cal Album .....
10:00 Serenade"; music..	Hemisphere Revue: va-	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News....	Five Star News.....
10:15 Public Affairs	riety show: soloists; or.	Defense Savings	Dance Orchestra	Dance orchestra .....
10:30 Education Forum ..	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Microphone Tours":	Dance Orchestra	U. S. Marines Band....
10:45 News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"This Is Your Army"..	Don Bovay, songs.....	"Alpineers"; orchestra .
11:00 Weather; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Musical Program	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15 Time; Howard	NBC's 15th Anniversary;	NBC 15th Anniversary;	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30 Jones' Orch.; Blue	guest stars; speakers;	guest stars; speakers;	California Melodies	"Day's End"; music....
11:45 Barron's Orch. ...	music; variety	music; variety	Vocalist and orchestra..	"Day's End"; news....

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music..	European News; Organ	Radio Carolers	.....
8:15 cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carolers	.....
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	.....
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	.....
9:00 The World Today..	"European Situation"..	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Orchestral program ....
9:15 From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys".....	nade"	Religious Service .....
9:30 Loft," J. Mattfeld	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music".....	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service .....
9:45 "Gypsy Caravan" ..	gram	"Words and Music".....	nade"	Religious Service .....
10:00 Church of the Air.	"Musical Millwheel"...	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service .....
10:15 Church of the Air.	"Fantasy in Melody"...	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Thrills and Romance".	"Musical Album"	Manner" .....
10:45 Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Service From The Mother
11:00 News; Vera Brod-	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Services..	Church Service	Church, The First
11:15 sky, pianist	First Piano Quartet....	Temple Israel Services..	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30 Trinity Church;	"Ridin' the Range"...	Temple Israel Services..	Church Service	entist, in Boston,
11:45 Trinity Church	Weather; Musicale	Temple Israel Services..	Tremont Temple Service.	Massachusetts .....
12:00 Country Journal ..	Foreign Policy Talks....	News Service	Student Radio Club.....	Five Star News.....
12:15 Country Journal ..	"I'm an American"....	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club.....	Union Labor Speaker....
12:30 News; Weather ...	Music Hall: Symphony	Emma Otero, soprano;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Piano Parade	Orchestra; soloists	H. L. Spitalny's Orch..	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"....
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Eddie Bush's Hawaiians	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30 Red Cross Roll Call:	Red Cross Roll Call:	Red Cross Roll Call:	Red Cross Roll Call:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45 "Narrative in Red	"Narrative in Red and	"Narrative in Red and	"Narrative in Red and	baritone .....
2:00 and White";	White"; guests; orches-	White"; guests; orches-	White"; guests; orches-	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:15 guests; orchestra..	tra	tra	tra	"Songs of the Range".
2:30 The World Today..	Newsroom of the Air....	Round Table Discussion	"National D Quiz Club"	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 The World Today..	Newsroom of the Air....	Round Table Discussion	"National D Quiz Club"	gram: talk; music ....
3:00 New York Philhar-	Great Plays: Ibsen's	Baritone and Orchestra	Ted Weems' Orchestra..	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:15 monic Symphony,	"Doll House," starring	H. V. Kaltenborn.....	Ted Weems' Orchestra..	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:30 Bruno Walter, con-	Ruth Gordon	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	W. Disney's Song Parade	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:45 ductor	Great Plays: 'Doll House'	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Dance Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music.
4:00 New York Philhar-	News; Mastersingers ...	"Musical Brazil"	McFarland Twins	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
4:15 monic Symphony..	Tony Wons	Moment Musicale	McFarland Twins	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz'	World's Most Honored	"The Shadow"; drama..	"Defense Varieties";	"Uncle Bill"; talk.....
4:45 Or.; Kenny Baker.	Music	"The Shadow"; drama..	speakers; orchestra ..	"Uncle Bill"; talk.....
5:00 Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs...	Metropolitan Auditions;	'I Hear America Singing'	Ethelbert Nevin: re-
5:15 Swarthout; Ross	Olivio Santora, yodeler..	soloists; talks; orch..	'I Hear America Singing'	cordings .....
5:30 Graham; chorus ..	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious program .....
5:45 Wm. Shirer's news.	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker....	Religious program .....
6:00 Theater: drama,	"Barrel of Fun": variety	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	News; Music .....
6:15 Pat O'Brien; orch.	show: C. Ruggles, m. c.	prano; violin & organ.	Guest, Frank Forrest..	Diminutive Classics ....
6:30 "Melody Ranch":	News Commentators ...	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program .....
6:45 Gene Autry; "Dear	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt...	Popular Music	Drummond"; drama	Religious program .....
7:00 Mom"; sketch ...	National Vespers	Jack Benny, M. Living-	"Symphonc Strings";	"Defense Varieties" ....
7:15 Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester," or.	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	"Defense Varieties" ....
7:30 Guild Theater:	Captain Flagg and	"Bandwagon"; Les	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 "Penny Serenade" .	Sergeant Quirt	Brown's Orchestra ...	'Invitation to the Waltz'	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00 Helen Hayes Thea-	Religious Program	Edgar Bergen; guest	American Forum	C. Hageman .....
8:15 ter: "Arowsmith";	Religious Program	comedy; orchestra	American Forum	Central Baptist Church.
8:30 Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum	Religious program .....
8:45 jury; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Religious program .....
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Religious program .....
9:15 Hour: Jose Iturbi,	"The Parker Family"...	Round": musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Religious program .....
9:30 conductor; Law-	"Dear John"; drama...	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"We Believe in Our
9:45 rence Tibbett	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	millar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Community" .....
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Victory at Solferino":	George Harris' Orchestra
10:15 It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director..	Orchestra; guest soloist	dramatization	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 News; Weather ...	"Good Will Hour"; John	'Sherlock Holmes'; Basil	"Keep 'Em Rolling";	Pages From the Classi-
10:45 Defense; Talk	J. Anthony, director..	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce	variety program	cal Album .....
11:00 Headlines, Bylines..	News; Music	News Service	Paul V. McNutt	Pages From the Classi-
11:15 Guatemala Fair	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather...	Music by Willard.....	cal Album .....
11:30 Dance Orchestra ..	Want"; recordings	"Author's Playhouse";	'Answering You': British	U. S. Army Recruiting.
11:45 Dance Orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	dramatization	Govt. Officials Program	'Day's End"; News ....

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Popular Music	Home Forum talk.....	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	News commentator	Broadway Bandwagon ..
11:15 'Man I Married': sk.	Music; Talk; Music.....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews..	"Letter-Quest" .....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	Stories; Music; News....	The Bartons"; sketch.	"Melody Strings"	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Cowboy Songs	"David Harum"; sketch	"News Reporter"	Five Star News .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	News Music	"Gene and Glenn".....	John B. Hughes, news..	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk...	"Judy and Jane".....	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Popular Music .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam".....	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour: Walter	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"..	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Front Page Farrell"...	David Ballantine, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"....	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Til Find My Way"...	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopes' Orchestra	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, news....	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopes' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"...	Sports Comments	Victor Arden's Orchestra
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	Naval Academy Band...	Organ and vocalist....
2:45 'Kate Hopkins': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"...	Naval Academy Band...	Five Star News.....
3:00 The Music Box....	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	News Commentator	Sports and Music.....
3:15 Del Castillo, organ.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	Harvard-N. Y. U. debate:	Sports and Music.....
3:30 News; Snapshots ...	"John's Other Wife"....	"The Guiding Light"...	"U. S. Should Declare	Sports and Music.....
3:45 "Home Planning"..	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	War Immediately".....	Sports and Music.....
4:00 Concert Orchestra ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time".....	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15 Concert Orchestra ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30 "Around the Hub"..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	'Johnson Family'; drama	John Kiley, organist....
4:45 Press News	Army Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, News....	Comic Page Club.....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Union Labor Speaker...
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 Treasury of Song...	Sports Digest; Music....	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World of Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane....	Sports programs .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"..	Wheeler - Ladd: Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	"The Ink Spots" .....
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	Marshall; music	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News.....
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch .	Dance Music .....
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs....	"Lone Ranger"; sketch .	State House Topics ....
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz ..	"I Love a Mystery".....	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"...	Andre Kostelanetz' Music
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz....	"I Love a Mystery".....	White; orchestra	"Sky Over Britain"...	Andre Kostelanetz' Music
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"; quiz...	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Dance Music .....
8:45 vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz...	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Tillman Tells .....
9:00 Radio Theater:	Front Line Headlines...	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mickey Rooney,	Dance Orchestra	program	Mary Small's Orchestra	cal Album" .....
9:30 Judy Garland,	For America We Sing..	"That Brewster Boy":	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:45 'Merton of Movies'	For America We Sing..	dramatic serial	R. Bennet's Notebook ..	Classical Album .....
10:00 Orson Welles' Mer-	Merry-Go-Round	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15 cury Theater	Merry-Go-Round	vocalists	Johnny Long's Orchestra	George Harris' Orch....
10:30 Defense Program ..	Network Program	American Woman's Assn.	"Affairs of Tom, Dick,	Bob Chester's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Network Program	"Gypsy Fiddles"	and Harry"; comedy..	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
11:00 Weather; Master	News; Music	News Service	Chicago Opera Company:	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...
11:15 Works of Music..	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather ...	"Otello" with Vivian	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:30 Music; Orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	"The Rhythmaires" ...	Della Chiesa, A. Pagri,	"Day's End" .....
11:45 Dance Orchestra ...	"Music You Want".....	"The Rhythmaires" ...	Martinelli, Tibbett ..	"Day's End"; News....

Coming Events Among the Women's Clubs

(Calendar of Women's Club Events next week:)

Monday

Swampscott Woman's Club—Regular meeting guest speakers, motion picture, box lunch; at the Ionic Club, 11 a. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Program by Activities Department, Mrs. Thomas A. Rudkin, book lecturer, speaks on "Books of the Fall Season," 11 a. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Private showing of portraits and pastels by Rosamond Coolidge, 3 to 6 p. m.

Brighthelmstone Club — Regular meeting. Guest lecturer Mary Lincoln Orr, on "Columbia—A Jewel in the Sun."

West Medford Woman's Club—Meeting and musical program by Mary Barr Snyder. Sale of gifts for Christmas. Refreshments, Mrs. Harry S. MacNish presiding; Mrs. John Montgomery hostesses. Community Hall, 2 p. m.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Musicale. Guest artists: Nellie Zimmer, harpist; Raymond Simonds, tenor; Lucy Simonds, pianist and accompanist. Members of music committee are Mrs. Arthur Tozer, Mrs. William Hayes, Mrs. Wellman Hawkes, Mrs. Stanley Howard, Mrs. Alcide Lombard. Keyes Auditorium, 8 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—American Home Department, Mrs. Leroy G. Fitzherbert chairman. All-day meeting. Film shown by Household Nursing Association. Talk on "Personal Service" by Mrs. Ira Potts. Flower arrangements and a demonstration of how to use fabrics and color in the home. Luncheon served. Unitarian Parish House, Wellesley Hills, 10:30 a. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Opening of 11th annual loan exhibition of contemporary needlework, by Mrs. Georgiana Brown Harbeson, November 17 through 22, 10:30 to 5:00. Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston St., Boston.

Milton Woman's Club—Guest night to the Town Club, dinner, reception, and meeting. 6:30 p. m.

United China Relief—Newton Committee, talk by Mrs. J. Edson Jewell, Jr., and exhibit of curios, at the home of Mrs. Henry I. Harriman, 825 Center, St., Newton.

Tuesday

Needham Garden Club—Talk on "Adventuring with Herbs," by Mrs. Katherine Norcross, at Legion Hall; regular meeting; 2 p. m. Thanksgiving donation day for the Fruit and Flower Mission.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Second in a series of Air Raid Precaution lectures; speakers, Mrs. Robert Merriam, District Warden for Lexington; Miss Dorothy Downes, instructor in the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, and Major Margaret McSweeney, Liaison Officer of the Defense School. Assembly Hall of the Club, 10:30 a. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Showing of two war films, "Thumbs Up" and "America's Call to Arms," and exhibit of war relief garments, 2:30 p. m.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Joint meeting of Federation conservation chairmen and the chairmen of the Massachusetts State Federation of Garden Clubs, Mrs. Ralph G. Swain and Miss Elsie M. West, Horticultural Hall, Boston, 11 a. m.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Joint meeting of International Relations Group of the Woman's Club, and Foreign Policy Division of Wellesley League of Women Voters. Speaker, Dr. Robert C. Dexter. Maugus Club, Wellesley, 10:15 a. m.

Manuscript Club of Boston—Meeting and study groups. Hayden S. Pearson to speak on "Feature Article and Essay Writing for Magazines and Newspapers. Hotel Vendome. Study groups 7:15, lecture 8:00 p. m.

Roslindale Woman's Club—Regular meeting, drama committee in charge. Lecture by Victoria Powell, Unitarian Parish House, 2 p. m.

Philergians, Braintree—Meeting. Guest speaker, Alice Mansur, reader of poetry, "As We Are." For women only. Cochato Hall, Braintree.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—Meeting and program, "Listening to Music," by Lucy and Raymond Simonds. Exhibit of Hawaiian Quilts. 2:30 p. m.

Professional Woman's Club—Reception and luncheon, Imperial Ballroom, Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m.

Business and Professional Women's Club—Round table under auspices of Education Committee, on "Planning for Defense." Also a speaker on Vocational Counselling. Miss Mary F. Crane, Chairman. At Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boylston St., Boston, at 7:00 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Beginning of two classes sponsored by Art and Crafts Department, Mrs. James Arrington, chairman. In jewelry and metalwork, 9:30 a. m., Ken Kaye Krafts Studio, 1277 Washington St., West Newton. In sketching and painting, at the Fuller House, 2 p. m.

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club—Dinner meeting. Speaker, Wat Tyler Cluverius, President Worcester Polytechnic Institute, on "The Common Ground of Duty." Also Edith Abercrombie Snow on "The Importance of Charm." Musical program. Ballroom of Hotel Bradford, Boston, 6:30.

Quincy Woman's Club—Meeting. Illustrated lectures by Branson DeCou. 2 p. m.

Milton Junior Woman's Club—Literature night, sponsored by the senior club, Milton Woman's Club House, 8 p. m.

Needlework Guild—Boston Branch, annual exhibition of garments, State Suite, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Wednesday

D. A. R. Old Blake House Chapter—Regular meeting and speaker Miss Alfrieda M. Mosher on "Discoveries in South America." At the Old Blake House, Dorchester.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club — Regular meeting, with illustrated lecture by Capt. John D. Craig, at the Maugus Club, 2:30 p. m.

Community Service Club of West Newton—Meeting. Speaker Miss Phyllis Moir, author of "I Was Winston Churchill's Secretary." Mrs. Edward S. Abbot in charge of social hour.

Watertown Garden Club—All day meeting and box lunch. Instruction in making Christmas greens. G. A. R. Hall, 23 Main Street, 10 a. m.

Friday

Waltham Woman's Club—Vice-presidents' Day, dessert social, Albert Edwards, dramatic baritone, and Clara Wagner Edwards, Hovey Institute, 1:00 p. m.

Friday Club of Everett—Two-act play by the dramatic class, "Twelve Hours by the Clock." Parlin Junior High School.

D. A. R.—National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee, first of series of fall forums. Speakers Clarence Q. Berger, State Director Division of Youth Personnel. Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30 a. m.

Daughters of Colonial Wars—Regular meeting and illustrated lecture by Sidney N. Shurcliff on "Restoration of Williamsburg." Mrs. E. Samuel Dudley, hospitality chairman. Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Cantabridgia Club—Regular meeting. Thelma Jo Fisher, contralto soloist, Lloyd del Castillo, organist. Talk on current events by Mrs. N. Russell Cazmay. Gift and treasure sale.

Watertown Woman's Club—Tea and business meeting. Education Day. M

U. S. Orders 15 Concrete Barges to Transport Bulk Cargoes, Boston Men Hear

Martinu Concerto Grosso Given First Performance

Most friendly of conductors, Serge Koussevitzky led Bohuslav Martinů on the platform, or pushed him on, to acknowledge the applause of the Boston Symphony audience yesterday afternoon; for the house was plainly pleased with the Concerto Grosso for Chamber Orchestra, which received its first public hearing, being presented from manuscript. Distance and remoteness have characterized conductors more often than not, and condescension has marked their attitude toward composers whose works they have produced. The idea seems to have been—"Now we have done our best to perform your piece, walk out and take your acclaim, if any." Not so Dr. Koussevitzky, who invites composers around for the pleasure they can give and the fun they can get out of giving it.

It is all in the day; and that is what makes a début under Boston Symphony auspices a joyous neighborly occasion. We shall like the music for the moment, though we remember it no longer than until we get home, and though the next morning we cannot so much as recall the composer's name.

But there will be no forgetting the abashed and disconcerted figure of Mr. Martinů, being compelled into the view of the Symphony people and being put to the uneasy duty of making a bow or two.

What was all the fuss about? Something designed for a smaller orchestra than the Boston Symphony, even when reduced in numbers by a considerable fraction; not a great thing, perhaps, by any kind of measurement, but something new, nevertheless. Everybody ought to be glad to lend an ear to tone never heard before and coming fresh from a composer's fancy. As for the Concerto Grosso, it contains, like everything conceived in a classic vein and wrought according to classic rule, a good tune; good, that is to say, if we happen to take it that way. But at any rate, it implies tune somewhere, and in this instance the tune makes itself known in the second, or slow, movement, designated by the conventional term, Lento.

It can only be described as a strange tune, inasmuch as it runs at great length without stop, half-stop, or pause of any sort until it ends. Now the composer is a Czech, and if this air fits a Czech style, that is something to consider. If Czech melody bears any relation to Czech poetry, certainly the verse structure that it adapts itself to must be odd and peculiar. Nor can the song of the Lento be compared with what we are familiar with in the music of Dvořák, or of Smetana. It hardly seems like anything we have been accustomed to regard as Bohemian; or, more broadly, anything we have been taught to think of as Slavic.

So there the problem stands. Perhaps the melody has something "Pastoral" about it, like the Symphony No. 6 by Beethoven, which preceded the Martinů work on the program; or perchance it is something roguish, like the "Till Eulenspiegel" Rondo by Strauss, which followed it. Another question for time and tomorrow to answer.

W. P. T.

India Envisaged Lost to Britain

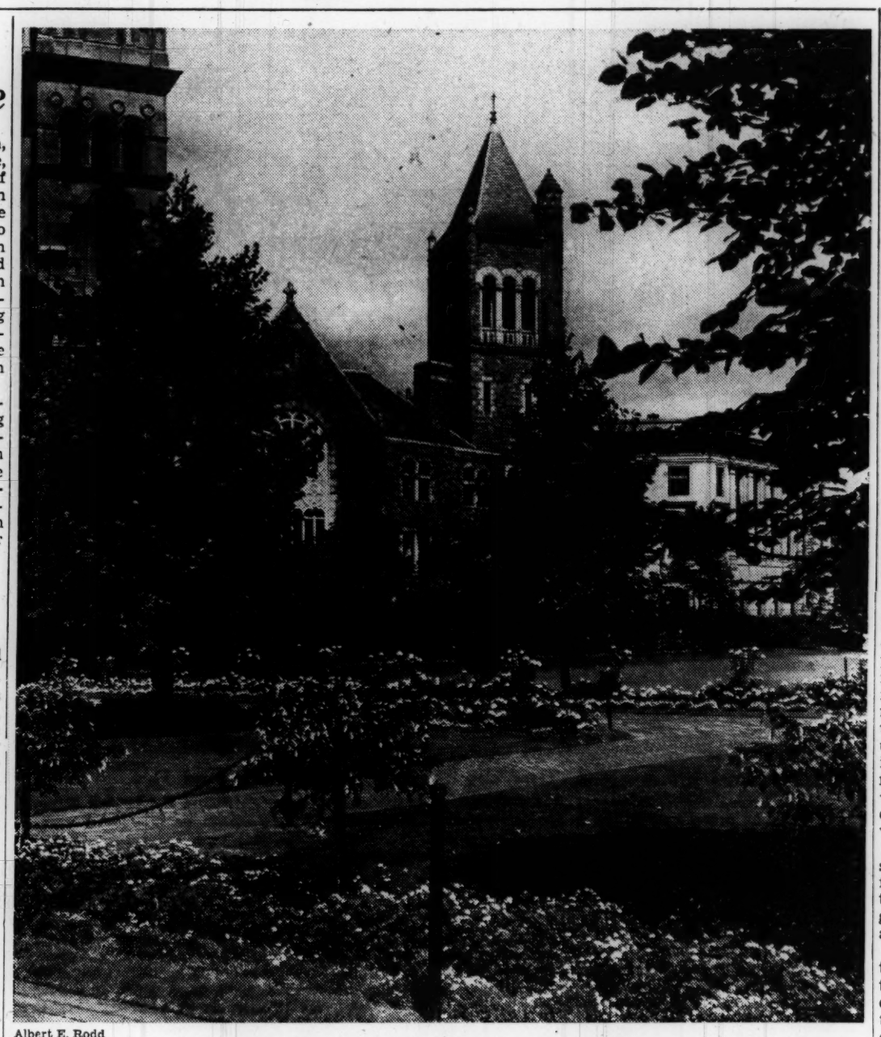
Declaring that India is determined to put an end to Britain's imperial rule over that country, and that unless British statesmen reverse their present course they have already lost India, Anup Singh, editor of India Today and author of the book, "Nehru, the Rising Star of India," addressed members of the Twentieth Century Association at its Saturday luncheon today.

India has vast resources in men and material, he added. They can be geared up to tip the scales in this war, especially if it is a prolonged one. She is the arsenal of supplies for Britain. But, he continued, with the settlement of the internal problem much more could be done. Those concerned about Britain must today be concerned about India, he declared, if only for the reason of India's importance to Britain.

Building Architecture Is Topic of Exhibition

A public exhibit called "What Is a Building?" opened recently in Robinson Hall, Harvard Graduate School of Design, and will continue through Nov. 28, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily and Sundays.

Illustrations and photographs show all of the basic architectural structures and their influence on the development of architectural design. The exhibit was assembled by Bartlett H. Hayes, Jr., Director of the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover.



Albert E. Rodd

Cheerful Breathing Spot in Crowded City

A corner of The Mother Church garden on Huntington Avenue, in front of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. The Trustees of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have presented The Christian Science Board of Directors with a garden scroll, in which this garden was characterized as "a cheerful breathing spot set down in a crowded section of the city."

Craft Will Be Designed to Carry Oil

Concrete ships which were experimented with in the first World War are to reappear in the present emergency—this time in the form of barges, designed to carry bulk cargoes—but without self-procelling machinery.

Contracts have been awarded by the United States Maritime Commission for construction of 15 concrete bulk cargo barges, and for the required building facilities, at a total cost of about $9,000,000, Boston shipping men have been advised. The business is split up between three builders, each to construct five of the barges.

The builders, located on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf of Mexico, are: Port Newark Shipbuilding Corporation, Newark, N. J.; San Jacinto Shipbuilders, Inc., Houston, Texas; Allied Engineering and Shipbuilding Corporation, and Tavares Construction Company, joint venturers of Los Angeles, Calif.

Specifications call for barges about 350 feet in length and 54 feet beam, to be equipped for operation with crews, but not self-propelled. Delivery is scheduled for 1942. The contracts resulted from decision to adopt an experimental program to provide additional bulk cargo carriers without using shipbuilding steel. Reinforcing steel will be used so that the regular shipbuilding steel supply will be reserved for construction of cargo ships, tankers, and naval vessels.

Virtually all of the shipbuilding steel that can be made available for some time will be needed by the expanded shipbuilding programs now contemplated or actually under way.

Capacity of the new barges are to be between 5,000 and 8,000 long tons, depending upon the bulk commodity carried. The barges are to be suitable for transportation of oil.

A few months ago engineers envisaged concrete tankers, and merchant ships as strong and light as steel, following a test of a new type vacuum-dried concrete containing a special variety of steel reinforcement. Two "planks" of the special material, 12 feet long and 2½ inches thick were used in a strength-testing machine at the University of Pennsylvania, after which inventor Karl P. Billner and engineers calculated that they withstood a compressive stress within the tissue of the concrete of 12,500 pounds to a square inch.

Log of the Port of Boston

Smoking on Piers

Charges of smoking on piers of Boston harbor, particularly the Army Base, South Boston, recently made by the Foreign Commerce Club, of Boston, brought forth repercussions. The Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc., operators of the Army Base (commercial terminal section) rise to the defense of practices on that pier, with the statement that smoking has been reduced to a marked degree and has practically been eliminated; that there has been no let-up by those enforcing the "no smoking" decree, rather that there has been constantly increasing enforcement and vigilance.

Routing Office

Establishment at Boston of a "Routing Office" by the Port Director's office of the United States Navy, at 150 Causeway St., for the purpose of issuing instructions to vessels leaving on trans-Atlantic and South African voyages, and to ports south of Cape San Roque, is announced. Lieut. Commander George P. Lord, U. S. N. R., formerly associated with the Boston Port Authority, is routing officer in charge of the new office. Agents of vessels are requested to notify captains of vessels that are owned, chartered, or controlled by American citizens—regardless of nationality of such vessels—to contact the Routing Office when arriving from foreign ports, or prior to sailing for foreign ports.

Warning Issued

Ship supply firms and other marine companies are warned against solicitors for "good will advertising space" in an alleged official journal or organ of the International Longshoremen's Association. Solicitors are busy on this scheme in and around Boston, using what are said to be fraudulent credentials. Companies approached to make such a "donation" are requested to notify Daniel J. Donovan or James O'Malley, Vice-Presidents of the I. L. A., which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Agent in Navy

After serving some years as freight agent of the United Fruit Company at Boston, and being transferred to New York, George E. Taylor is now with the Navy Department in Washington, with the rank of Lieutenant. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Leon Stone

Dorothy Wright's Dancing School
295 Huntington Ave., Boston Com. 6151
ADULT BALLROOM CLASSES
Monday Through Thursday, 8 P. M.
Practice Dancing Saturday Eve.
ONE TRIAL CLASS *FREE*
TEN CLASSES $5.00
BALLET—TAP
(PRIVATE LESSONS)
Member of Chicago National Association of Dancing Masters

In Anticipation of
Thanksgiving Entertaining
Purchase new crisp aprons and uniforms at
Josephine Foley UNI FORM SHOP
Blake Building, 50 Temple Place, Boston 9th Floor Tel. Lib. 2378
Headquarters for Maids' Uniforms

Garden Scroll Given Church For Its Park

"A cheerful breathing spot set down in a crowded section of the city."

Thus is the garden on the church-owned property on Huntington Avenue, in front of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, characterized in the award of a garden scroll made by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The Society's Garden Committee, headed by George Butterworth, of Framingham, Mass., recommended the award, which was accepted by The Christian Science Board of Directors.

The garden scroll is one of five awards announced by the Society on Nov. 1. Other awards and their recipients are: Mrs. Charles Dickey Armstrong for her garden at Osterville, a gold medal; Charles O. Dexter, for his summer estate at Sandwich, and Mrs. Charles G. Weld, for her spring garden in Brookline, silver medals; L. G. Bruggemann of Hingham, for his delphinium plants, a certificate of culture.

The committee recommending the award to The Mother Church stated:

"This garden with its large lawns, its planting of shrubs in variety, and its flowering borders along its walks, shows high culture throughout the season and is a cheerful breathing spot set down in a crowded section of the city."

Memorial Exhibit Of Paxton Art At Museum on Nov. 19

Works of William McGregor Paxton, N. A., will be shown in a memorial exhibition opening, with a private view, at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on Nov. 18. From Nov. 19 to Dec. 14 the exhibition will be open to the public. From museums and private owners 67 canvases by this Boston artist, who passed on last May, have been assembled.

A native of Baltimore, Paxton grew up in Massachusetts, attending local schools and the Cowles Art School. He studied in Paris from 1889 to 1893. He taught at the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts from 1906 to 1913. He was a member of the National Academy, the Copley Society, the Boston Guild of Artists and the Allied Artists of America.

He attained a national reputation both as a painter of portraits and as a painter of genre. Among famous persons who have sat to him have been Presidents Grover Cleveland and Calvin Coolidge, former Governor of Massachusetts Joseph B. Ely, several members of the du Pont family, and so many prominent Philadelphians that he was once described as the "Court Painter" of Philadelphia.

West Roxbury Club To Hear Cooking Talk

"Party Suggestions," a lecture and cooking demonstration by Miss Margaret Fossett, guest lecturer, has been arranged by the American Home Committee of the West Roxbury Woman's Club through the courtesy of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company.

It will be held in Highland Hall on Tuesday at 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Sergei Rachmaninoff, Russian composer-pianist. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery—
Harpsichord recital, keyboard works of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. 4:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Lucille Monaghan, pianist, Mariam Burroughs, violinist, Leo Litwin, accompanist, 2.

Theater

Boston Opera House—
"My Maryland," presented by the Messrs. Shubert, with Will Geer. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"Banjo Eyes," starring Eddie Cantor. Staged by Hassard Short. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Gondoliers," another Gilbert and Sullivan revival presented by the Messrs. Shubert, 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30, (Last day.)

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Junior Miss," presented by Max Gordon. New comedy by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Philip Ober, Barbara Robbins, Alexander Kirkland, Francesca Bruning, Patricia Peardon, Lenore Lonergan, Matt Briggs, Paula Laurence, and Joan Newton. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Me and Harry," by Charles Mergendahl. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"At Your Service," by Frank Rossi. Presented by the Authors' Group. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carole Bruce. 2:05, 5:45, 9:25. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 3:45, 7:30.

Fenway—
"Week-End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 1, 4, 6:50, :50. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton and Robert Cummings. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver and Steve Geray. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"They Met in Argentina," James Ellison and Maureen O'Hara. 2:25, 5:25, 8:10. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1, 4, 6:40, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 3:20, 7:05, 9:45. Xavier Cougat and his band. 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

Modern—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 9:55 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:35. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche and Kay Francis. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:40, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Three Girls About Town," Janet Blair, Robert Benchley. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 6:55, 9:25.

Scollay—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:50. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please, Guest Jan Struther," "Ghost Treasure." "Travel—Buenos Aires," "Hobbies," "Water Bugs," "How to Train Your Dog," Abbott and Costello," "Ted Flo Rito and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:30, 5, 8:35. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:40, 10:10.

Tetlepix—
"Gallup Poll," "Dog Obedience," "Pete Smith Comedy," "Unusual Hobbies," "Vancouver Island," "Miniature Musical," Color cartoons and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Target for Tonight," 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 8, 10:10. "Meet Maxwell Archer," with John Loder. 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2:35, 5:40, 8:35. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Eleanor Powell. "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. Continuous 1:15-11.
Allston: "Her Enlisted Man," Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Young. "Palooka," Stuart Erwin and Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, George Raft and Marlene Dietrich. "Under Age," Nan Grey and Alan Baxter. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Officer and the Lady." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Olympe Bradna. 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon and Anita Louise. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone, John Carroll and Carol Bruce. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:45, 6:45, 9:35. "Passage From Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 2, 5:20, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Charlie Chan in Rio." Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. "This Way, Please," 2 and 8.
University: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:50, 6:10, 9:20. "March of Time," 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Free and Easy," 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. "Rags to Riches," Alan Baxter and Mary Carlisle. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. "Double Cross," Kane Richmond. 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. 11:56 a. m., 3:09, 6:22, 9:14. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 10:45 a. m., 1:58, 5:11, 8:05.
Codman Square: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:50, 5:55, 8:55. "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and Robert Cummings. 1:40, 4:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. 2, 5:34, 9:08. "Whistling in the Dark." 4:12, 7:45.
Park: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "This Way Please," Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:24, 10:48. "Fighting Gringo," 1:56, 5:20. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. "Desert Bandit," Don "Red" Barry. 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "The Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 2:30, 6, 9. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William and Henry Wilcoxon. 1:45, 4:54, 8:01. "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3:06, 6:14, 9:22.
Mystic: "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25.
Maplewood: "Murder by Invitation," W. Ford and M. Marsh. "North of Lone Star," "Jungle Girl, No. 11." Continuous 12:45-11.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. Continuous 12:45-11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Penthouse Mystery." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Reluctant Dragon." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Nothing but the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 9:05. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:30 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs.
Strand: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Harmon of Michigan," A. Louise and Tom Harmon.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8:30.
Revere: "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.
Central: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts and Ted North. 2 and 8.
Strand: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "For Beauty's Sake," 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Dangerous Game." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. "Perfect Crime," Ellery Queen. 1:30 and 7:30.
Strand: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. "Jungle Cavalcade." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rosemary Lane. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton, Conrad Veidt. 2:09, 7:54. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 3:39, 9:24.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Million Dollar Baby," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:31, 8:06. "Repent at Leisure," Kent Taylor and Wendy Barrie. 2:15, 6:45, 9:42.

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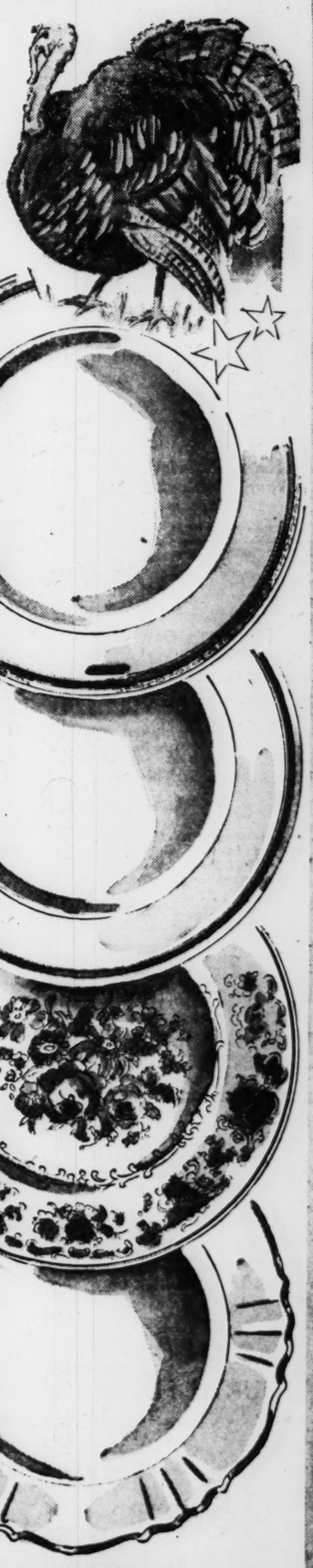

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JORDAN'S—CHINA DEPARTMENT
FOURTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Return to London: The People—Bless 'Em

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Coming in at dusk one evening I found a little brown envelope under my door with "On His Majesty's Service" stamped on it. It was an appointment from the Ministry of Information to go the next morning to the East End and the Borough of Bermondsey, the area behind the docks south of the River, where some of the worst bombing of the war occurred.

At 10:30 sharp next morning we met at the Ministry—the Press Officer, another American journalist, a member of the British Embassy staff in Washington, and myself. Our car was chauffered by a woman in the uniform of the Women's Voluntary Service. And all the way down the thought that we were going to be shown about by some of the people who had stood up to the worst of it was stronger than any anticipatory curiosity as to the material damage that had been done. This is one of the things everyone appreciates about the Ministry of Information—the way they let the people who do the jobs speak for themselves.

The drive that morning seemed like some future commentary on this epic time in London's history. We went through the City and by St. Paul's, girdled by a path of ruin so wide and poignant that it looked indeed, as I had heard Thornton Wilder express it the week before, as though awaiting some conqueror's Te Deum.

A sort of daze comes over you as you see these things. You have to make an effort to believe them. But the thing that interests me most is the way the Londoners refuse to dwell on this material picture of carnage. They tidy it up and wipe it away as soon as possible.

Crossing the Thames, that morning, into the Borough of Bermondsey, we drove up a street of little houses which ended at the steps of a brown-stone Victorian-Gothic Town Hall. Inside we found the Town Hall had become also the Control and Report Center for all the Air Raid Wardens of the Borough.

A very good plan had been worked out. In one long room telephones and stools were ranged along a table against one wall for incoming calls for help from Bermondsey wardens. At each telephone was a pad of printed forms for the receiver of the message to fill in. The main points covered in the questionnaire are: time of reception, designation of reporting Warden's post, position of occurrence, type of bombs (high explosive, incendiary, poison gas), casualties, fire, damage to mains (water, coal gas, electric cables, sewers). Names of roads blocked, position of any unexploded bombs; time of occurrence; services already on spot or coming.

Along the opposite wall was another long table with an equivalent number of phones for the outgoing directions to wardens.

Between the period of receiving the messages and sending out instructions, though, the message was handed in to the inner office which contained for the Head Wardens an enormous map, street by street, of the Borough studded with various colored pins, representing the different types of assistance which had been sent to each district, according to its need.

By this same system, with still other colors the "Plotting Officer" could always know exactly where each of his units was and how many he had in reserve.

From the Town Hall we were driven to the various units.

We saw ambulance stations, first aid posts, salvage corps, decontamination stations, rest and feeding centers and shelters. In each place we were met by the people who were on duty and shown around by them. The Fire Department, with its celebrated fire fighters, is a separate department from A. R. P. although they work in close co-operation.

The Salvage Corps, all men, were quartered on the spot, having their own cooking crew and bunks. They were rather shy in talking about their work, although no one knew why. The personnel at the shelters and ambulance corps was entirely women, but they do not live on the spot.

In one F. A. P. (First Aid Post) and decontamination station, four nurses were playing table tennis in the large center room. They stopped with a little self-conscious laughter as we came in, but the Matron told them to go on. She showed us around the four or five little rooms that bordered on the large one, where everything was in working order.

For lunch we were taken to one of the 209 communal meal centers scattered through London today. Between them they provide something like 330,000 meals a day at tenpence (about 19 cents) each. And may I say at once that I haven't had a better meal at a London restaurant. The room was an L shaped one, with long oil-cloth covered tables at which respectably dressed people were lunching and talking cheerfully.

As we sat there talking, I saw at the further end a woman in a white uniform standing behind two long trestle tables. In front of her on one of them were three kitchen mixing bowls as big around as automobile tires. As we were going out I stopped to watch her measuring and mixing.

"Tomorrow's pudding," she said.

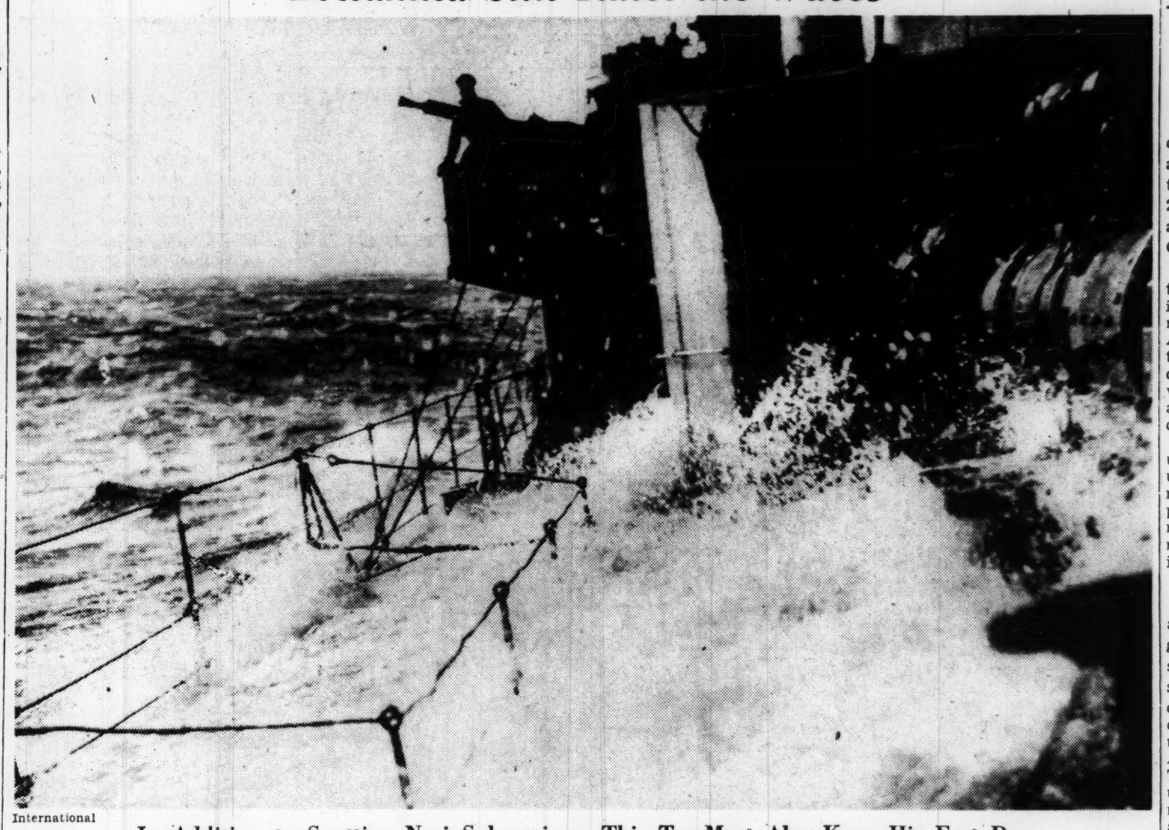
"And how many will that be for?" I asked.

"Oh about 100 helpings in this one," she answered.

"It must take quite a training to know how to cook enough for so many and yet not waste anything," I said. "Where did you learn to do it?" (For most of these people are voluntary workers who have never done these particular jobs before).

"Oh," she said, "I had A. R. P."

Britannia Still Rules the Waves



International

In Addition to Spotting Nazi Submarines, This Tar Must Also Keep His Feet Dry

This graphic view shows the foredeck of a British destroyer as it shipped green water during a rough spell while on patrol duty in the North Atlantic. Not the least of the problems of the British Navy in the Battle of the Atlantic is keeping its sailors in dry clothing.

British Navy Losses Small Compared With World War

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. N., Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the loss of the aircraft carrier Ark Royal and the reported crippling of the battleship Malaya, following a few months after the sinking of the battle cruiser Hood, appear to make a serious hole in Britain's naval arm, the losses of the Navy in the present war so far have been almost insignificant compared with those sustained in the first two years of the first World War.

Comparison of Losses

A recent British publication gives the following comparison of losses incurred by Britain's Navy between Aug. 4, 1914 to the end of July 1916, and from Sept. 3, 1939 to the end of August 1941:

	1914-1916	1939-1941
Battleships	10	1
Battle cruisers	3	1
Aircraft carriers	None in use	1
Cruisers	17	9
Destroyers	24	53
Submarines	24	29

The British Navy has shouldered the burden in this war without the assistance of allies except for a limited amount of help given by the French Navy prior to the downfall of France, whereas during the World War it was afforded active co-operation by the navies of Italy, Japan, and Russia. In 1940, when France defaulted, Italy came in as an opponent, and Japan has been a potential enemy throughout the present war.

On the other hand, Germany started this war with a Navy which was substantially less powerful than in 1914.

However, this fact does not, contrary to what might be expected, account for the disparity in the losses of capital ships shown above.

Of the 10 battleships lost in the 1914-1916 period, none were victims of German guns, but were accounted for by mines, torpedoes, and internal explosions.

The first one to go was the Audacious, one of the most powerful units of the fleet. This battleship hit a mine off the Irish Coast on Oct. 27, 1914, and despite every effort to save the ship, it sank 12 hours later. For military and psychological reasons, the British Admiralty endeavored to conceal this mishap, but to no avail, because the White Star liner Olympic had hurried to the scene of the accident in answer to an SOS. Passengers talked and rumor spread, eventually to be confirmed by the publication in the United States of a photograph of the stricken ship taken by one of the passengers.

Other Battleships

Of the remaining 9 battleships lost, 1 was destroyed by an internal explosion, 4 were torpedoed, and 4 struck mines.

Four of these casualties occurred during the Dardanelles Campaign, two being the result of torpedoes penetrating the security supposedly afforded by torpedo nets spread around anchored ships.

The three battle cruisers lost in 1914-1916 went down before the guns of the German Fleet at Jutland in a blaze of complete disintegration similar to that which attended the loss of the battle cruiser Hood a few months ago.

Aircraft carriers were non-existent in 1914-1916, but the British did lose a seaplane tender in the fall of 1914 when the Hermes was torpedoed.

During the first ten days of this war, the carrier Courageous was sunk by torpedoes from a submarine which had eluded the airplane search being made for these craft.

Only one other carrier has been sunk despite numerous claims set up as a part of Nazi propaganda.

Of the 17 cruisers Britain lost in 1914-1916, 7 went down under German guns, 1 was destroyed by an internal explosion, 1 was stranded, and became a total loss, 4 were torpedoed, and 4 were mined.

On Sept. 5, 1914, the German submarine proved itself to be more than a toy, when one lone U-boat sank the cruisers Aboukir, Hague, and Cressy in rapid succession. The Aboukir, the first to go signalled that a mine had been struck, and the other vessels stood by to afford assistance, only to be torpedoed and sunk within the hour. This catastrophe resulted in more careful screening of larger vessels by destroyers, and orders which upset the traditions of the sea in that ships were instructed to stay clear of sinking vessels as a matter of self protection.

British Took Chances

Jutland and Coronel accounted for all save one of the cruisers sunk by gunfire and this toll would have been largely abated had discretion been exercised in avoiding actions where the odds were beyond all reason.

One cruiser, destroyed by a mine, carried down Britain's outstanding soldier—Lord Kitchener. On June 5, 1915 the Hampshire en route to Archangel, Russia, with a military mission on board, had proceeded only a short distance when it struck a mine off the northwest coast of Scotland, and went down with nearly all hands.

In the World War, the loss of destroyers and submarines was occasioned by a variety of causes. Collision, gunfire, mines, torpedoes, and stranding, each contributed its share. One of the most pathetic cases involved the destroyer Nestor which was left afloat but completely disabled during the initial stage of the Battle of Jutland. The fleets moved on, leaving the destroyer wallowing in the rough sea, only later to come sweeping back over the same area. The floundering Nestor then went down under a hail of German shell, but not until it had fired all of its remaining torpedoes.

In this war, the British Navy has had to contend with and has suffered severe losses from airplane attack, a weapon which existed in only a very primitive form during 1914-1916.

Against the potential danger enemy airplanes carry in their bomb and torpedo racks, the British Navy has stood up surprisingly well.

Locations Favored Planes

Some losses occurred off the Norwegian coast and in the Mediterranean where proximity to their bases favored the airplanes. But every bomb or torpedo hit has not resulted in a sunken ship. No battleship has been sunk, but a number of cruisers and destroyers have gone down. In particular during the attempt to defend Crete was the airplane attack effective.

The carrier Illustrious survived a number of airplane attacks during which numerous hits were registered. Although the Nazis stoutly affirmed the destruction of this vessel, it subsequently arrived at a United States navy yard for repairs.

The considerable increase in 1939-1941 losses of destroyers and submarines over those sustained in 1914-1916 probably is attributable to the airplane plus the heavy burden imposed by convoy duty.

However, the 53 destroyers sent to the bottom were almost balanced by the 50 turned over to Britain by the United States.

In addition, there has been a steady stream of replacements coming from British shipyards, details of which are withheld.

Use can be found for every vessel the British Navy possesses. Sullen clouds of war hang to the east and to the west of the United States, and the time may come when this country will count every British man-of-war as an ally in what will be a world war in scope as well as name.

(The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.)

Canadian Foreign Policy Stiffened

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 15—A basic change in the foreign policy of Canada has just been disclosed to the House of Commons and has been but little noted there or in the country. Perhaps, indeed, it would be more accurate to say that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's announcement is the real beginning of a basic foreign policy which this nation has always lacked up to now.

The declaration of the Prime Minister was clothed in customary words of caution and that explains why it was generally overlooked and hardly reported in the press here. Anyone but a student of Canadian history and of Mr. King's part in it would not see the significance of his statement. He said:

"It has taken the past two years for most countries to come to see the all-encompassing aspect of the conflict. [The present war.] Most of the neutral nations of Europe did not begin to see it until their own freedom was gone. Other parts of the world have come to fear it only as encroaching dangers have drawn near to their own shores.

"What all have still to learn is that today no nation is sufficient unto itself, no continent and no hemisphere great enough, in its own strength, to maintain its own freedom.

"A recognition of interdependence and combined action based thereon is as necessary, indeed, it is infinitely more necessary to the democracies of the world if they are to maintain their freedom than it is to the Axis powers in the furtherance of their acts of aggression."

Change in 20 Years

To a foreigner these words may seem to have no large significance. To anyone who has watched the evolution of Mr. King's thinking in the 20 years between the two wars they are startling and full of possibilities in the future of Canada. Mr. King's phrase, "a recognition of interdependence and combined action based thereon," can only mean "collective security" which was the basis of the League of Nations. Perhaps significantly Mr. King's statement came after a visit to President Roosevelt whose Assistant Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, has already advocated a system of collective security.

The importance of Mr. King's declaration can only be understood against the background of his former speeches and acts. Placed against this background it is seen to represent a complete change in his whole thinking on foreign affairs and Canada's place in the world.

Mr. King from his youth has been an advocate of conciliation. He learned his belief in that process when he opened his public career as Deputy Minister of Labor and achieved outstanding success in settling labor disputes. Then he disappeared from public life until 1921 when he became Prime Minister. At once his belief in conciliation rather than force asserted itself again and was the basis of Canada's foreign policy during his entire term of office until the beginning of the present war.

Partial Support of League

The conciliatory aspects of the League of Nations he supported, but in several notable speeches he deprecated the theory that force could be profitably used in settling internatiocnal disputes. Advocates of the League in Canada, like the Winnipeg Free Press and its notable editor, John W. Dafoe, were horrified at Mr. King's attack on what they thought the real foundation of the League Covenant—the power to invoke collective force against an aggressor.

Finally, the test of Mr. King's views came in 1935 in the Ethiopian war. At Geneva Canada's representative in the League, without Government authorization, moved to apply oil sanctions to Italy, and it was recognized that the fate of the League then hung in the balance. It could coerce Italy or admit its impotence and go into eclipse. Mr. King, having newly returned to office, instantly repudiated the views of the Canadian representative on the ground that he had not been consulted.

It may be contended that, because of the subsequent collapse of sanctions, Mr. King's action is now of no more than academic interest. But it did show how far he was ready to go in enforcing collective security. Canada under his leadership was not ready for collective security. And the fact that little protest against his action was heard in Canada, apart from the views of a few League advocates, showed that, as usual, he expressed the will of the nation.

Adherence to Chamberlain

Again, in the Munich crisis Mr. King supported the Chamberlain Government completely. He had become something like an isolationist when he cried out that for Canada to fight continually in European wars, to save nations that seemed incapable of managing their own affairs, appeared to many people like a "nightmare and sheer madness." This was isolationism speaking, but it was also the Canadian people speaking. No important body of public opinion disagreed with Mr. King.

The war evidently came to him as a crushing disillusionment, and it ended isolationism in his mind and in the mind of Canada overnight. In his recent speech the Prime Minister declared that world events "have combined to destroy the myth of American isolation." The policy which once seemed practical is now seen to be a myth. The principle of collective security, from which Mr. King shrank for about 20 years because it might mean war which otherwise might be escaped, returns now in the formula of "interdependence and combined action based thereon."

For twenty years Canada, a small nation but a leading world trader, has understood the interdependence of nations, but it certainly has not been ready for combined action based thereon—hardly more ready, apart from its association in the British Commonwealth of Nations, than the United States.

Army and the 'Unfit': U. S. and British Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 6—The intention of the United States, as recently announced by President Roosevelt, to reclaim the health of at least 200,000 rejected selectees parallels a similar program of the British Government.

From Washington dispatches there appears, owever, to be one important difference. The urgent need of man power for the British Army and its auxiliaries is so great that partially "unfit" men are accepted first and treated afterward while in the United States all who are in any way disqualified physically or mentally are deferred.

Thus the efforts to salvage the unfit in the British forces are undertaken after enrollment and medical treatment becomes compulsory under military requirements. This circumstance marks the main divergence between the British and American programs.

American Program

However, it is evidently not yet assured that the American program will be free of compulsion since President Roosevelt emphasized that the deferred selectees can be compelled to undergo medical treatment since they are still under the jurisdiction of the Army's Selective Service Board. The assumption appears to be that unless the rejected selectee does not refit himself within a reasonable time by whatever method of healing he chooses, medical treatment will be required and paid for by the Government.

The project of issuing special buttonhole badges to men rejected as physically unfit for military service in Britain emphasizes the fact that when a British draftee has been so rejected he is absolved from further liability to enroll, and any treatment he may undergo to improve his health is his own affair.

Placed in Special Category

To be rejected these days, however, he has to be considered pretty well handicapped as far as physical conditions are concerned. For examining boards accept every unfit man they think can be made fit enough at least for service at a base or along lines of communication.

A man of this type thus accepted passes into a special category of recruits from whom are built up the other two grades in the Army. His acceptance means that he is thenceforward under compulsory medical supervision like every other soldier in the Army, and the Army's first concern when training him is to fit him physically for inclusion in one or other of two enlistment grades. These are:

1. Completely fit men, physically qualified to be regarded as potential frontline troops.

2. Men rated as not fit enough for that role but suited to work in lines of communication.

A third group is composed of unfit men referred to above who, it is felt, can be built up into fitness for the second or eventually the first category.

Vast Background of Service

The second group has grown enormously to include people right to the very borderline of rejection, since a modern mechanized army has a vast background of administrative maintenance and supply services that can be manned by people themselves unsuited to campaigning.

It takes more than a dozen men to maintain one soldier in the field and if an examining board thinks an unfit draftee can become one of these men after medical attention and a special diet he is accepted in group three.

Any man accepted by the Army is compulsorily under medical supervision, and is compelled to accept medical treatment if the medical officer orders it no matter what the soldier's objections may be on religious or other grounds. He carries forward from civilian life, however, the right to refuse vaccination.

Vaccination is not compulsory in the armed services in Britain, although in the Navy heavy indirect pressure makes it virtually so. No particular pressure is exerted in the Army or the Air Force. Other medical treatment, however, is compulsory in all the British services.

A man rejected as unfit is however master of his own thought in such matters and no attempts are made by the Army to follow him into private life with the view of fixing him up and hauling him afterward into barracks.

This does not mean his national obligations are at an end. The Ministry of Labor has work for him to do. And except in really extreme cases a man turned down by the Army can be fitted somewhere into the civilian war machine. A call into industry does not carry the obligation of medical examination.

Submission to medical examination for military, naval, and air services is obligatory, and is sometimes imposed even upon a conscientious objector destined for noncombatant duties.

An instance of this was the case of Mr. Richard Wilson Hindemore of Carlisle who refused to undergo medical examination, saying that he was defying man-made laws because, as one of Jehovah's Witnesses, he considered that he should obey only the law of God.

He had appeared before his local tribunal and appeal tribunal and had twice been before magistrates.

On his second appearance in police court he was fined, detained, and ordered to undergo a medical examination. When he went with an official of the Labor Exchange to the medical board he maintained his refusal, so he was haled before the magistrates once more and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Nutrition Campaign

OTTAWA, Nov. 15 (CP)—As a move intended to conserve the health of the people during wartime the Canadian Government shortly will begin a national nutrition campaign, Pensions Minister Ian Mackenzie announced.

The drive will be aimed at educating the public in selection, preparation and use of foods from a health standpoint to overcome deficiencies in the average Canadian diet.

Its director will be Dr. L. B. Pett, Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry now on the staff of the University of Alberta. He will be assisted by Miss M. Harlow of McGill University, instructor in nutrition.

The campaign, Mr. Mackenzie said, will have these three features:

1. Advising housewives with respect to the family menu, as to advantageous purchasing, choice of foods and methods of preparation.

2. Inspection of restaurants, cafeterias, and other eating places in industrial plants to check the nutritional value of foods planned for the workers, and to suggest improvements where possible.

3. Providing expert opinion to the information bureau of the Department of National War Services for general distribution.

Washington Letter To James Mercer Given to Sulgrave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An autograph letter of George Washington's written when he was President of the United States, has been presented to Sulgrave Manor, the home of Washington's ancestors before the family emigrated to America.

This is the seventh Washington letter to come into the possession of Sulgrave, which was bought in 1914 to celebrate a hundred years of peace between America and Britain. The war robbed Sulgrave of most of its American visitors—when an official of the American Embassy in London visited it recently he found that he was the only American to have been there for several weeks—but it still remains open to welcome British people, and its gardens are beautifully kept in spite of the current shortage of labor.

The newly acquired letter has been given by a resident in Cornwall, Robert Washington Dana, who feels that Sulgrave will be the cornerstone of the edifice of Anglo-American friendship. It was written by Washington to a leading Revolutionary figure, James Mercer, whose friend, Colonel Murray, was the grandfather of Mr. Dana's monther.

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Germans Try Barter—Ads List Woes

BERLIN, (AP)—Many Germans are finding a solution to their personal war supply problems by taking a leaf from the book of the Nazi economic system—the barter plan.

A typical "barter-advertisement" reads:

"Country woman is seeking lined leather jacket or fur jacket, size 46, brown boots, size 40, material for dress in exchange for linens."

Another reads: "Ladies' riding boots, size 38, sought either by buying or by exchange for new pair of street shoes."

But clothes and shoes are not the only articles of which there is a shortage, because the whole Nazi economy is engaged in war production. For example, an advertiser offers to exchange "an auto radio for a piano."

Or there is a father whose son has placed an early order with Santa Claus, hence the notice "beautiful rocking horse offered in exchange for a toy train."

The war has brought new construction to a standstill. An acute housing shortage has developed. A growing family is willing "to exchange a three-room home, rent 51 marks, for a 5-room house, maximum rent 90 marks." Another is willing to trade a home in Magdeburg for one in Berlin.

Unable to find a dwelling for its increased staff, a Berlin firm "seeks used barracks in order to house 25 to 30 men."

Persons living in the country offer to board children from big cities endangered by attack, while theaters advertise earlier starting times because of the chances of early alarms during the winter.

With the Army making heavy demands on transportation to keep supplies moving to distant fronts, the communications at home naturally suffer. Moving house furnishings from one city to another is a special problem. Hence hitch-hike ads such as these appear regularly:

"You, who are traveling from Gelsenkirchen to Castrop Rauxel. Can you take a gas stove along?"

Or, "who can take some furniture from Schwerte to Altena?"

There are shortages in nearly all everyday needs. Just now, to find women' stockings or toothpaste is like finding a needle in a haystack.

BERLIN (AP)—Leafing through the advertisement pages of German newspapers is much the same as having the average German sit across a table from you pouring out his troubles in this third year of war.

The advertisements interspersed with public notices give a revealing picture of daily limitations, problems, and sorrows.

This is a cross-section of the average German's war days drawn from the press advertising:

Uppermost in every housewife's mind is how to get the most out of the iron-bound food and clothing ration cards which enable consumers only to "get by."

An official notice tells them that during the next four weeks each adult will be entitled to only two eggs.

But in the next column there is an "ad" for a substitute egg product, Milei, which says:

"The cow lengthens the egg card. The cow gives wonderful, fresh milk. From this source the strength of Milei is won. Milei is used in place of hen eggs. It can be used for cooking, roasting, baking. It thickens soup and sauces, it makes cakes and pastries spongy, it dresses fish."

Comfort Is Sought

Meat cards can be extended, too, because the butchers of horse meat offer twice the quantity printed on the tickets.

"Attention," another advertisement reads, "in order to supply my customers with meat and sausage I request offers of horses and colts for slaughtering. I pay up to 25 pfennigs on the hoof for horses for butchering. In cases of exceptional quality I pay up to 30 pfennigs on the hoof and even higher prices. Please notify my nearest shop, either by telephone or letter."

Air raids bring a definite war tone to advertising pages. Every German is interested in making himself as comfortable as possible during long winter night alarms. Hence one firm offers "collapsible hardwood single and double beds and benches for air raid protection rooms."

Another offers straw mattresses and pillows. Or, "we black you out. Blackout material out of cloth paper." Hand and mounted fire extinguishers also are publicized for protection against incendiary raids.

So that Germans can make proper claims for damages if bombed out, one Berliner offers "an inventory service of furnishings in homes at a reasonable price." Another proposed to photograph the rooms as a record of their contents.

Writing materials are hard to get, hence a line reads:

"Instead of cards, so-and-so announce their marriage in church."

A familiar oats man with upraised finger says in one illustration: "Don't forget I'll be back after the war."

Help Wanted Notices

Millions of soldiers are at the front. The war industry is running at top speed and so the labor market has reached a point where hundreds of thousands of foreign workers have to be imported.

Columns are filled with help-wanted notices, for maids, cobblers, entertainers and trained plant managers. The shortage of hands is so great that this advertisement is quite common:

"Because of overwork, photographs can be made only from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. Closed Tuesdays and Fridays."

And so it goes with the jeweler, barber, and cleaning and pressing establishment just around the corner. A job which ordinarily would take five minutes requires anywhere from four to 10 weeks "because there are no workmen."

Day in and day out the sacrifices at the front, too, are brought home tellingly by the calls for women between 18 and 38 to become nurses.

Then, too, there are the black-rimmed notices of soldiers who have fallen.

Marked by a reproduction of a German Iron Cross in the upper left hand corner, these notices are limited to a few each day in the advertising sections.

Dutch Labor Sought For Work in Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

German advertisements, seeking to recruit labor to work within the Reich, are appearing throughout the Netherlands, according to reports reaching the Netherlands Information Bureau here.

Women between the ages of 19 and 40 are in particular demand for secretarial and factory work. Hairdressers also are sought.

The Amsterdam Labor Bureau has publicly invited unemployed Dutchmen to take technical training courses to prepare themselves for work in the German aircraft industry.

Nazis Say Malaya, Ark Royal Were Torpedoed by U-Boats

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, promised today that "we shall avenge the Ark Royal as we avenged the Hood." Mr. Alexander did not elaborate on the statement, made in Liverpool at the opening of the City's warship week.

BERLIN, Nov. 15 (AP)—The German High Command disclosed today for the first time that U-boats are operating in the Mediterranean by announcing that German submarines damaged the British battleship Malaya and sank the aircraft carrier Ark Royal in an attack on a formation of British battleships.

The Malaya was so badly damaged she had to be towed into the harbor of Gibraltar, the special bulletin from Hitler's headquarters declared.

Two submarines were credited with having sunk the Ark Royal.

Few Missing

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP) — First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander announced today that fatalities aboard the aircraft carrier Ark Royal would not be more than two or three men out of the 1,600 originally making up the crew.

So smoothly did the Navy rally around the mammoth $16,000,000 vessel when it was decided to abandon ship that a Marine lieutenant sliding to safety on a destroyer commented: "This is a luxury torpedoing."

The Ark Royal, victim of a submarine which blasted a huge hole in her side, went down 25 miles from Gibraltar.

An officer on a destroyer which stood by until the end said the carrier listed 35 degrees to starboard just before she sank.

The sinking was witnessed by the skeleton crew which had gone back aboard the Ark Royal in an effort to start her engines again and by the crews of escorting vessels.

The majority of the crew already had been taken to Gibraltar but some of her officers were on board a ship in the vicinity.

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Stearns
BOSTON

*New wool, as defined by the U. S. Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

Badges for Canadian Women

Army Public Relations, Ottawa

Embellish Uniforms of Army Corps

The maple leaf and beaver tab at the left is worn on the shoulder of the Chief Commander of the Corps. At the right, top to bottom, are the cap badge, uniform button, and collar badge used by the Corps.

Canadian Women Get Insignia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The maple leaf, emblematic of Canada; the beaver, symbol of industry, and the helmeted head of Athene, mythical goddess of war and wisdom, are the insignia approved recently for rank and corps badges of the uniform of the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

The national emblem ranks first in prominence. It is used entirely in the design for the cap badge, is included in that of the collar badges, and as a unit in the badges of rank. The Athene symbol forms the central design of the collar badges and the uniform buttons. The beaver is confined to rank badges.

Base for the diamond-shaped cap and shoulder badges is derived from the use in heraldry of what is described as the lozenge, or base on which a woman's insignia or badge is mounted, as distinct from the shield which bears a man's crest or coat-of-arms.

The cap badge consists of three maple leaves on a stem placed on a lozenge with beaded border on which is inscribed "Canadian Women's Army Corps." Collar badges bear the head of Athene, below which the letters, C. W. A. C., are inscribed on a scroll suspended by a tiny maple leaf at each end.

Cap and collar badges will be similar for officers and other ranks, except that for the former they will be of gilt and silver, and for the latter entirely in brass.

Rank of controller, equivalent to that of colonel and set as highest rank for the Corps, will be an honorary appointment.

Chief commander, equivalent to that of lieutenant-colonel, will be head of the Corps. Senior commanders will rank with majors and junior commanders, with captains. Below them will come subalterns and second subalterns.

Canada Builds Big Airport Near Coast of Labrador

OTTAWA, Nov. 15 (CP)—High up in the reaches of Labrador, in isolated Hamilton Inlet, one of the world's largest air fields is being built as part of the plans for North American defense.

The project has been a secret one, as are all defense measures. For weeks nothing could be published, but now Air Minister C. G. Power and Munitions Minister C. D. Howe have disclosed that the field is being constructed and restrictions have been relaxed partially.

Ships carrying equipment and supplies arrived some time ago at the airport site which is at the head of Hamilton Inlet, the Canadian Press learned authoritatively. By air the field is about the same distance from Montreal as the Newfoundland air bases used for a hopping-off point for ferry bombers going to Britain.

1,000-Acre Airport

The airport site will take up more than 1,000 acres of now wooded land and muskeg. When completed, the base will form an alternative to the Newfoundland bases and, authorities here said, will have the advantage of being less liable to fogs than the Newfoundland fields.

Hamilton Inlet extends back from the northeastern Labrador seacoast for about 150 miles and is far enough from the coast to be virtually free of fog.

Last week Navy Minister Angus Macdonald disclosed that submarines have been sighted in the Strait of Belle Isle area between Labrador and Newfoundland. From a glance at a map it is obvious the Hamilton Inlet base would provide an ideal operations center against undersea raiders in that sector.

Officials here said the Canadian Government has undertaken construction of the base, although Labrador belongs to Newfoundland. It is expected the base will become a permanent airport for trans-Atlantic flying after the war.

Equipment Transported

Heavy construction equipment used in the building was moved out of Northern Ontario during the summer and transported by ship to the new site. Altogether it is reported here that many shiploads of equipment and materials will be necessary.

When completed, the base will be equipped with beam wireless and all other facilities of a modern airport. One disadvantage will be that Hamilton Inlet freezes in the winter, so supplies will have to be stored for winter use.

Air Minister Power's reference to the Labrador base was that in Labrador "airdromes and staging facilities" were established at "Goose—that is, Northwest River."

Northwest River is a settlement on a small promontory just a few miles from the spot where the Hamilton River flows into the head of the inlet of the same name.

First Bible Week Is Due Dec. 8-14

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Dedicated to the proposition that there is need today as never before for a knowledge of Bible teachings, the first annual Bible Week will be held Dec. 8 to 14 under the auspices of a Laymen's National Committee embracing men of many faiths under the chairmanship of Dr. Frank Kingdon.

Through radiocasts over coast-to-coast hook-ups, exhibition of a two-reel Bible movie in several thousand motion picture houses, pageants in schools and several million posters, the Committee intends to bring Bible Week to the people of America, firm in the belief that only through a return to "the faith in which our democracy was born" can Americans maintain their rights and privileges.

The committee announced that many leaders prominent in business, official and professional fields already endorsed the week.

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Soldiers in Iceland Get American Bread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Reykjavik, Iceland

American bread, baked in one of the large baking units put in operation recently, made its appearance on mess tables of the American forces.

The troops had been eating British baked bread while their ovens were being set up. All other food is imported from the United States.

Airgraph Message, Canada's First, Sent By Prime Minister

OTTAWA, Nov. 15 (CP)—First message to go from Canada to the United Kingdom under the airgraph message service of the Canadian post office department which was to start Nov. 14 is a message of greeting from Prime Minister Mackenzie King to Lieut.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton.

Airgraph messages, on forms available in post offices, are to be sent by train to Toronto, photographed there, and sent by air to Britain where each message will be reproduced, enveloped and forwarded to addresses.

The plan has been in operation in Britain for letters going to men in the services in the Middle East.

Senator Guffey Pays Up Old Income Tax Claims

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15 (AP)—Collector of Revenue Walter L. Miller said yesterday that Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania has paid $4,166.34 in income taxes, part of which was owed since 1916 and part since 1919, as well as an undisclosed amount of assessments for the years 1937, 1938, and 1939.

Mr. Miller said that Senator Guffey had "satisfied the Collector's office through the Office of Revenue agent that all taxes and assessments prior to 1940" had been paid.

Occupation Starts Rift in Iceland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REYKJAVIK, Iceland — Increases in the cost of living and difficulties in liquor control—all directly traceable to the presence of American and British forces of occupation—have precipitated a political crisis in this most ancient and purest of all democracies.

Last week Prime Minister Herman Jonasson and his Cabinet fell for a second time in 16 days. The first resignation came after the Althing — Iceland's parliament, aged 1012 years—had rejected the Premier's price control plan as smacking of State Socialism.

The Regent Sveinn Bjornsson, after much persuasion induced the Cabinet to postpone making its resignation effective while the Althing reconsidered. Mr. Jonasson's Progressive party introduced another bill to limit the living costs. In so doing he and the Progressives broke the political coalition on which the Government had depended. The bill was defeated. Thereupon Mr. Jonasson resigned again.

With the control of living costs thus delayed, and Iceland in the midst of a Government crisis, it seems that decisive measures to check inflation may have to wait until after the general elections, which will probably be called early in 1942.

Sale of Liquor Banned

Though less important in its repercussions than these economic problems, the liquor control question is proving equally knotty. An ex-Prohibition country, in recent years Iceland has had a state liquor monopoly under which liquor was sold in rationed amounts to persons holding permits.

As the British and later the American troops possessed no such permits, they were automatically excluded from buying any liquor. However, a brisk bootlegging trade developed in which natives bought liquor from the government stores for resale to the troops at a handsome profit.

Several months ago such abuses were stopped by forbidding the sale of liquor altogether. Since then there has been much dissatisfaction. However this issue, too, has been postponed until after the new elections, to the Althing.

Fishing Industry Disrupted

With prices up 70 per cent since the first Tommies landed a year ago, Icelanders feel the economic effects of the war from another quarter. The intensified Battle of the Atlantic, is more and more disrupting the fishing industry, which provides a livelihood for a majority of Iceland's 100,000 inhabitants.

Because of the increasing numbers of floating mines and torpedoes, the captains of Icelandic fishing schooners have declared large areas of the fishing banks unfit for navigation. On many occasions fishermen have brought up mines in their nets. No serious accidents have yet occurred, but the fogs and storms prevalent in this latitude at this time of year increase the peril.

Parliament Historic

Iceland's Althing is one of the oldest democratic institutions existing in the world today. It first met on the plains of Thingvellir in 930 and held its sessions there each summer for 868 years, being moved to Reykjavik in 1798.

Historic Thingvellir, which is not far from Reykjavik, is a low tableland surrounded by mountains. On one side stand the jagged rocks of the cliff, Almannagjá. From a promontory on this cliff, known as Lögberg, the laws of ancient Iceland were once recited and speakers addressed sessions of the Althing. The verdent plains of Thingvellir, in their picturesque surroundings, made an ideal spot for the open-air sessions of the early Althing.

Sheltered by the surrounding mountains, even low tones are audible across the plains. Thousands of visitors flocked to the sessions of Parliament each year to participate in the athletic events and the social life which were a concomitant of these early parliamentary meetings. Ruins of the homes of those attending sessions of the Althing still stand in Thingvellir and the place has been made a shrine where Iceland's glorious past is linked with the present.

A Legislative Body

The Althing has undergone many changes since first it met more than a thousand years ago. It no longer has its judicial and administrative functions, but is a purely legislative body. It is now made up of 49 popularly elected members, 16 of whom make up the Upper House. The 49 are chosen simply as legislators and at a joint session following each popular election the members of the Upper House are picked.

Icelanders Learn About Slanguage

By the Associated Press

Reykjavik, Iceland

American slang is already beginning to filter into the everyday language of the austere Icelanders.

"Okay," first imported by the British who use it frequently, is a fixture. "Well, say," the opening gambit in Marines' and soldiers' conversations with girls, pops from the lips of prosperous businessmen.

"In the groove," is the highest approbation an Icelander knows in English. To the bewildered inhabitants all Americans are apparently named "Joe."

At present Iceland is governed by a coalition government made up of the five parties represented in the Althing. These parties include the Independent, Progressive, Labor or Socialist, Agrarian, and Communist parties. There are three Communist members, two in the Lower House and one in the Upper.

New Jersey's Use Of U. S. Funds Deplored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15—Use of Federal money grants by the State in matching expenditures for public works was strongly criticized by Audley H. F. Stephan, New Jersey Budget Commissioner, in a statement today. He held that the State Government could economize "by tightening its belt and getting more out of a dollar" without gifts from Washington "accompanied by Federal dictation."

Mr. Stephan, at a hearing on proposed 1942-'43 State department spending, said if Federal control over these expenditures were lifted, "New Jersey could make $1 do the job $2 is now doing."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Task Force Four, Iceland (AP)—After weeks of hard, unremitting labor the American Army in Iceland is almost ready to settle in.

Soldiers have worked 24 hours a day at the most important tasks of unloading shipping and adding new construction to their camps.

The vital chores of unloading materials from shipping turned soldiers into stevedores, and one estimate was that over 60,000 tons of freight—guns, trucks, tractors, ammunition, food, building materials and the thousand and one things that keep a modern army going—have been unloaded. Nights were often cold and wet and the small water front could not accommodate the vast amounts.

Yet the work was done and the big trucks filled to move out of town in a seemingly unending line.

Other soldiers turned roadbuilders, drainage experts, architects, and carpenters by turns. Mud tracks have been turned into firm, graveled pathways and more than 12 new Nissen huts—the prefabricated dwelling units—have been added to the encampment.

Clad in a variety of costumes the men whistled, sang, or carried on interminable arguments about everything from religion to racing as they worked. They welcomed the first apple pies from the new bakery and vast quantities of chocolate, and other supplies from the post exchanges.

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Denmark, Nazi Showpiece, Smeared by 'New Order'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A recent issue of a Danish conservative paper, the Berlingske Tidende, carried an official report to the Danish people, which warned that the Germans want the largest possible total of agricultural products from Denmark. The most essential are butter, pigs, and cattle, horses for military service on the Russian front, and certain field and vegetable seeds.

It is a formidable demand made upon a country, the machinery of whose delicately balanced agriculture is already sadly out of gear. It will be, if it is ever fully carried out, another staggering blow at Denmark's finances where at the present time the National Bank has about 1,470,000,000 crowns owing to it, 630,000,000 on account of exports to Germany and 840,000,000 crowns on account of the unpaid expenses of the Nazi occupational troops—the crown is nominally worth about 20 cents.

Denmark has been to date the showplace in Adolf Hitler's "New European Order." It has not been thoroughly looted. It has been given priority in many directions because of its value to Germany as an agricultural producer. But nevertheless it too is now facing a winter of privation and economic distress which does not speak too well of the German ability to bring order out of the chaos they have imposed on Europe.

The outlook is bad chiefly for two main reasons: first, a lack of commodities, a dwindling stock of cattle and the absence of many necessary raw materials and feeding stuffs; second, the increasing financial demands made by the Germans.

Few Imports Received

Germany itself realized the dangers and a state secretary from the German Ministry of Food was sent to Denmark last summer to discuss the whole matter with leading Danish farmers.

It was recognized that something must be done to keep up the supply of feed stuffs if Danish agriculture was to be maintained and contribute what was expected of it to the well-being of the Third Reich.

Arrangements were made to import feed stuffs from Russia and Rumania and cellulose from Finland.

But apart from an original shipment of 150 tons of oil cake from Russia and 50 tons of peas from Rumania nothing more has come out of this arrangement.

The present economic position and future prospects were described as gloomy in a recent speech by Halfdan Hendriksen, Minister for Commerce. He pointed out that vegetable fats were almost exhausted and soon the manufacture of margarine would come to a standstill. Some soap could be made from the small reserve stocks of animal fats. Raw rubber was reduced to one-tenth of normal needs; the Russo-German war had cut off an expected importation of wool from the Soviet and there was little hope of importing anything more than a fraction of the raw textiles and manufactured goods required for normal consumption.

The difficulties are further complicated by the fact that some of the raw materials that were on hand, like iron, steel, and timber, were ear-marked for building and other projects under way for the occupational troops.

Lack of Fertilizers

But most serious of all for the stability of Denmark's economy are the conditions in agriculture which is the very backbone of the State. Since the beginning of the war the stocks of pigs and chickens have fallen by amounts estimated at between 50 per cent to 70 per cent. So far there is only a drop of about 10 per cent in the number of cattle, but internal and external circumstances will from now on compel an increased rate in the slaughter of cattle. Lack of fertilizers, which before the war were almost entirely imported from abroad, and the decrease in natural manure, has affected the harvest which in its turn will still further complicate the stock-feeding problems.

There is not, however, at the moment any real shortage in food. But with the cost of living steadily advancing and reaching a point 50 per cent above the prewar level, many of the workers will be unable to buy the commodities which there are for sale. Wages, which have mostly remained pegged at the prewar rates, have lost as much as 50 per cent of their purchasing power.

In the next few months the position will be still further complicated by a considerable increase in unemployment due to the closing of certain large works and the shortage of raw materials for further undertakings, plus a serious shrinkage in the import and export markets.

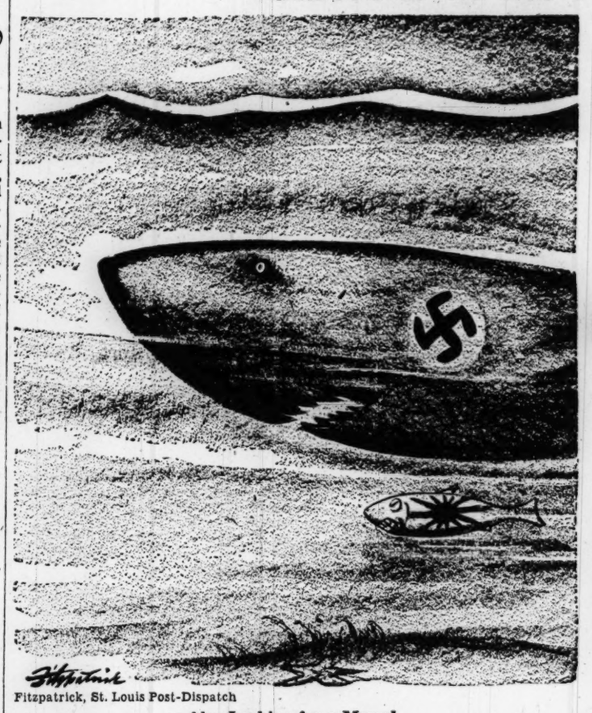
Threat of Inflation

Over and above the whole position hangs the threat of serious inflation. Several factors are forcing this upon the country. The compulsory slaughter of cattle has brought to the farmers temporary profits which have been thrown upon the money market. As much as 700,000,000 crowns is paid monthly for the Army of occupation and the building of airdromes and other military works for the Nazis. This has resulted in an extraordinary expansion of credit and a doubling of credits granted by the Notenbank which now stand at 1,500,000,000 crowns.

Although the note issue during this period has only increased by 127,000,000 crowns, this is likely to be expanded rapidly in the near future, since bank loans have increased by 268,000,000 crowns, and industrial credits with the Notebank, which can at any moment be charged into notes, have increased from 49,000,000 to 678,000,000 crowns.

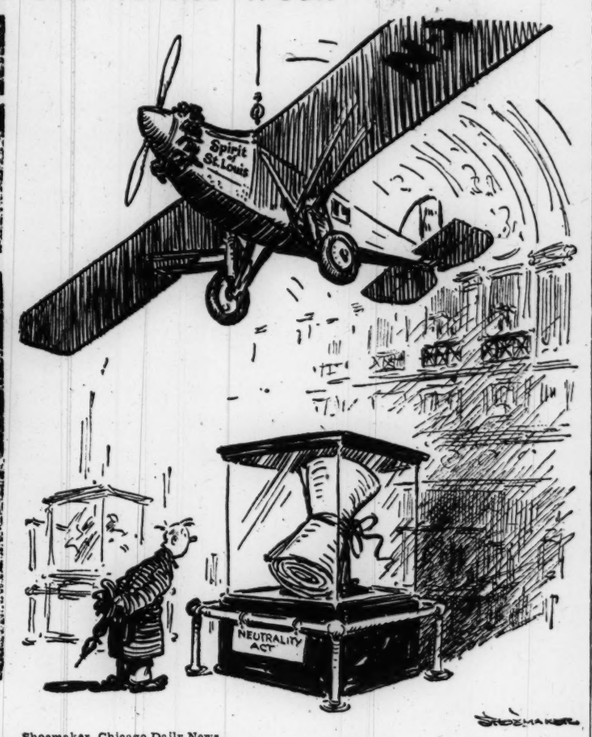
All reports coming from Denmark point to a blackening future, which cannot be concealed from the people. Premier Thorwald Stauning has officially admitted it, and, although he is unaccountably reported to be ready to collaborate to the fullest extent with the Germans, he has laid the blame fully where it belongs. The importance, however, of the rapidly disrupting economy in Denmark seems to lie in the tacit admission that it seems to carry, namely, the inability of the Nazis to organize under more or less favorable circumstances and in a direction vital to their own well-being, a sound economy within their "New European Order."

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Also Looking for a Morsel



Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

Smithsonian Exhibits

Russell, Los Angeles Times

Mein Award

'France Is One' Fostered In Vichy Visits to Africa

By Arno Dosch Fleurot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLES, Unoccupied France, Nov. 15—The Pétain Government has intensified the home propaganda to stimulate the French people's concern about the colonies, and also to retain the fidelity of what is left of the Empire.

Gen. Charles Huntziger, War Minister and Commander of the land forces, had just finished a tour of inspection of French North and West Africa prior to his fatal airplane crash.

The one fragment of the Empire which he did not visit was French Somaliland and Djibouti which were visited by the Minister of Colonies, Rear Admiral René Platon.

General Huntziger went to Africa with the purpose of solidifying the Colonies with the Vichy Government. He inspected the French and native troops and, according to the Vichy authorities, was received with considerable enthusiasm. General Huntziger's oft-repeated message was that the France of the two sides of the Mediterranean was one.

30,000,000 Still in Africa

France has still some 30,000,000 of people in Africa, and of them General Huntziger said: "Everywhere I went I felt the union between France and its Colonies. Frenchmen and Mussulmen they all think French. Therein lies our hope for the future."

Admiral Platon made an even more spectacular inspection as he had to make a flight of nearly 2,600 miles to reach Djibouti. He found the colony on the verge of famine, with four airplanes scouting for fresh food.

The serious position of the Colony which has, under orders, refused to turn over the Djibouti-Addis-Abada railroad to the British Army occupying Ethiopia and is blockaded by land and sea, was already well-known to the French public before Admiral Platon went there, but he has returned with an even more vivid description of the sufferings of the Colony which has been given nation-wide publicity.

Role in Atlantic Strategy

Vichy takes to itself great credit for the fact that General Huntziger was able to inspect the French soldiers and sailors on guard in these strategic regions 16 months after the armistice.

The General's tour of inspection had a special interest from the viewpoint of Atlantic strategy. He inspected French naval and costal defenses which have been considerably increased during the past few months, especially at Dakar, Casablanca, and other Atlantic ports.

At one time the defense works were pushed almost feverishly, as it was feared that at attack might come from the Atlantic to prevent the possibility of these ports serving as a point of departure for an attack against South America.

All Soldiers French

When this possibility was raised by President Roosevelt, the Vichy Government gave the American Ambassador, Admiral William D. Leahy, the assurance that none but French soldiers and sailors were, or would be, in North and West Africa. Until quite recently, however, it was feared at Vichy that a preventive disembarkment might be attempted at Dakar and Casablanca. In the absence of any incident, however, the apprehensions of Vichy have been somewhat dissipated.

Aside from the danger which France would run if North Africa were to become a new western front, there is in France a strong desire to keep out of the war in future.

North Africa and its resources are of great importance to France, and the Vichy Government has taken advantage of every diplomatic possibility to keep the belligerents away from Morocco.

Vichy is at present absorbed by domestic problems. It is endeavoring to get the new "corporative state" program in motion, while there are some indications of civil pacification in the distraught nation.

Return to Normal Education

In the universities, especially in the law and medical schools, the registrations have become normal. At the Sorbonne in Paris there is a record French attendance.

The Government is giving financial support alike to denominational and lay schools throughout the country.

For two generations many communes in France have been divided against themselves, with the schoolmaster leading the lay faction and the priest heading the Roman Catholic school.

Now all schools are on an equality, and in many communities there has been reconciliation between the Roman Catholic Church and the State.

Text of Roosevelt Statement To Mine Dispute Conferees

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Following is the text of the White House statement on the President's conference with coal mine union and steel company leaders:

The President authorizes the release of his statement to the Conference at the White House between representatives of owners and employees in the coal mine siuation.

The President first spoke of the seriousness of the international situation and all phases of the defense program in relationship to that situation.

He then said:

I have asked you gentlemen to come here this morning to give you certain facts covering the business of the Government of the United States operating under the Constitution. I will ask you when I have finished to withdraw, either to the Cabinet Room or some place of your own choice, in order to confer in a final effort to insure continued production of coal for the manufacture of steel.

In the first place, we all know that the United States is in a state of national emergency. The present and future defense of the United States and of this Hemisphere is at stake. It is essential to national safety that we continue the defense production program without delay, and at top speed.

Coal for steel plants is a necessity because steel is an essential in the manufacture of munitions. Therefore, the cessation of production in the coal mine industry would create a further danger to American defense, because at this vital time it would slow up production of war materials.

I think that conclusion is unmistakable, and is approved by the overwhelming majority of Americans.

Because it is essential to national defense that the necessary coal production be continued and not stopped, it is therefore the indisputable obligation of the President to see that this is done.

In spite of what some people say, I seek always to be a constitutional President.

If legislation becomes necessary toward this end, the Congress of the United States will without any question pass such legislation. And, as some of you know, the pressure on me to ask for legislation during the past couple of months, for one reason or another, has been not only constant, but it has been very heavy.

I am telling you this with absolutely no element of threat. To this conference I am stating a simple fact. I hope, therefore, that you will work out some method for the continued production of coal.

In regard to the collective bargaining, which I am asking you to resume at the end of this meeting, I have two suggestions for you to consider.

The first is that you continue negotiations, with the hope that you can arrive at a conclusion, and that if you do not arrive at a conclusion, you will submit the point or points at issue to an arbiter, or arbiters, or anybody else with any other name, and that in the meantime coal production continue.

The second is that you consider other methods relating to employment. As I understand it, the wage question and the check off are not involved in this at all.

I tell you frankly that the Government of the United States will not order, nor will Congress pass legislation ordering, a so-called closed shop. It is true that by agreement between employers and employees in many plants of various industries the closed shop is now in operation. This is a result of the legal collective bargaining, and not of Government compulsion on employers or employees. It is also true that 95 per cent or more of the employees in these particular mines belong to the United Mine Workers Union.

The Government will never compel this five per cent to join the union by a Government decree. That would be too much like the Hitler methods toward labor.

I must reiterate that because of the need of continuing and speeding up the defense needs of the United States, because they are so clearly involved, and because lack of coal for our steel plants would injure the defense of the nation, it is a national necessity that the production of this coal be continued without delay.

And so I am asking you—I never threaten—I am asking you to please talk over this problem of continuing coal production. If you can't agree today, please keep on conferring tomorrow and Sunday. I don't want any action that is precipitate. I want every chance given.

And let me have some kind of a report on Monday next—a report of agreement, or at least a report that you are making progress.

Americans in China See Peril In Withdrawal of Marines

By Frederick B. Opper

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Nov. 15—President Roosevelt's decision to withdraw United States Marines from China is viewed by Americans here with considerable anxiety. This feeling prevails even though the move is recognized as an attempt to emphasize Washington's firm stand in view of the convening today of special "crisis session" of the Japanese Diet.

From the standpoint of the American community, the withdrawing of the Marines signifies the withdrawal of the last stabilizing force. Civilians feel they will now be helpless against possible Japanese encroachments if the situation should deteriorate.

Many foreigners here usually favor the disappearance of foreign troops from Chinese soil. But under the present circumstances, it is felt that Chinese sovereignty becomes even more jeopardized. Furthermore, it is generally felt that once the Marines leave China, they never will return.

Boats Fully Booked

At present, all remaining boats out of Chinese ports are heavily booked, and any large-scale evacuation of American civilians would be impossible unless more vessels were sent. This is considered unlikely.

It is not yet known exactly when the Marines will leave, but they have begun packing in accordance with the order that they "prepare to leave."

It has been emphasized by Washington that the withdrawal of Marines is not to be interpreted as a final showdown move. However, there is a strong feeling here that relations between the United States and Japan are headed for even worse deterioration than at present. If this should be the case, there might not be sufficient time or opportunity to get the Marines out of China at any later date. If the crisis should reach a climax, the Marines might be blockaded in China by the Japanese Fleet.

Thus the withdrawal, while outwardly appearing to be merely a gesture designed to strengthen the United States diplomatic hand, nevertheless is looked upon as a grave development.

Meanwhile, the deadline for registration of British subjects who wish to leave has been set at noon today, with scores thronging the Consulate anticipating the dispatch of a special ship to pick them up.

Americans Urged to Go

The American Consulate has emphasized that its latest instructions from Washington state that all women and children, and persons whose business in China is not absolutely urgent, are urged to leave.

The withdrawal of United States Marines will leave Italian Marines and French and Japanese troops as the only foreign troops in China, with the Japanese in complete control of the foreign areas following last year's British withdrawal of Marines.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Nominated Robert P. Butler as United States Attorney for Connecticut.

Extended to the Marine Corps on its 166th anniversary congratulations on its outstanding record in the defense of the country.

Appealed for support of the Red Cross as an essential part of our preparedness program in a radiocast opening the annual Red Cross membership roll call.

Announced that the United States has decided to withdraw all American Marines from China.

Obtained agreement from John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers to postpone the strike in the captive coal mines and persuaded mine and steel leaders to resume negotiations.

Senate:

Passed the District of Columbia rent control bill.

Confirmed the nomination of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle as Ambassador to the refugee Greek Government.

Confirmed the nomination of Charles Fahy of New Mexico as Solicitor General.

Received the Herring resolution to establish new procedure in handling defense strikes and forbidding closed shops in defense industries.

Received the Bridges bill to regulate strike votes and other labor matters.

Passed and sent to the White House legislation authorizing a $300,000,000 appropriation for the construction or acquisition of 400 small craft to be used as patrol vessels and minesweepers.

The Foreign Relations Committee considered a treaty exempting defense materials for Britain from taxation.

The Privileges and Elections Committee continued hearing on the fitness of Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota.

House:

Received the President's request for a $116,009,000 supplemental appropriation for the War Department.

Completed Congressional action on Neutrality Act revision, 212 to 194.

Received the Coffee resolution for investigation of dollar-a-year men.

Received the Celler bill calling for a special investigation of Treasury tax proposals.

The Judiciary Committee considered the subpoena sent to Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York.

Departments:

Navy—Reported expenditures of $1,050,557,913 for guns, armor, projectiles and other armament during the three months beginning July 1.

State Department—Added 519 more names to the blacklist of Latin-American firms or individuals dealing with the Axis powers.

Received from Finland rejection of United States appeal for a negotiated peace with Russia.

Radio Industry Praised In Roosevelt Greeting

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a letter to Niles Trammell, head of the National Broadcasting Company, yesterday expressed confidence that the broadcasting industry would meet its responsibilities in "a time of gravest national emergency" by rededicating its resources to the maintenance of democratic traditions.

The letter from the White House expressed congratulations on NBC's fifteenth anniversary, praised radio broadcasting for its contributions to American culture and described it as "a factor of incalculable value" in making Americans the best informed people in the world.

New Thai Command

BANGKOK, Thailand, Nov. 14, Delayed (AP)—Creation of a supreme command for national defense of Thailand was announced by the Bangkok radio.

The Regency Council, acting on behalf of the boy King, Ananda Mahidol, made Premier Luang Bipul Songgram supreme commander of the military forces of this nation of 15,000,000. Lieut. Gen. Luang Promyodhi, Defense Minister, was appointed as deputy.

Aliens Need Permits to Quit U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Aliens who want to leave the United States must get special permission from now on.

The State Department yesterday issued instructions on the subject, indicating that the move was designed to combat spies' activities.

Permits for departure will not be granted, a presidential proclamation at the same time declared, if such a permit would be prejudicial to the interests of the nation.

The State Department also tightened procedure for aliens' entry. Visas now must be closely scrutinized by the State Department. Certain categories will be exempt, it was said, including Canadians.

It was not revealed at once who besides Canadians would be exempted from the new regulations, but it was announced that still other restrictions to be issued soon would require all United States citizens to carry valid passports in order to depart from or enter the continental United States, the Canal Zone, the Philippines and other United States possessions, with certain exceptions.

The exceptions to the passport rule will permit travel between the continental United States and points in Canada and Mexico without a passport, and also will permit travel between the United States and the territories of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

U. S. Reports Transfer Of Liner to Britain

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 15

The Navy said yesterday that the famous World War liner George Washington, now the Navy transport Catlin, had been transferred to Great Britain.

The transfer took place Sept. 26, the Navy reported. As the George Washington, the 23,788-ton ship was a transport in the World War. it also carried President Wilson to the peace conference which followed.

The George Washington once was a German ship, seized from its German owners April 6, 1917, when the United States entered the war.

In This Vote, at Least, 'Hot Dogs' Run First

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 15 (AP)—Asked to express their menu preferences, 400 boys and girls invited to a rescue mission Thanksgiving dinner voted this way:

For turkey—10 per cent.
For spaghetti—11 per cent.
Various—4 per cent.
For "hot dogs"—75 per cent.

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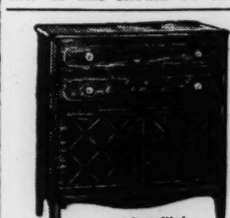
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Long Runs on London Stages

By Harold Hobson

London

Sometimes in the late afternoon, if you are walking down the narrow and crooked streets behind the Palace Theater in this city, you come across two or three white ponies. They have blue cloths on their backs, with gold letters saying they belong to "Chu Chin Chow."

"Chu Chin Chow" was first produced during the last war, and it actually went on longer than that apparently interminable conflict. It ran for 2,238 performances. It has now had a further 200 performances, presenting once again its gigantic spectacle of the gorgeous East, in an echo of its glory as a kind of super, thousand per cent, magnified pantomime, a mixture of the stories of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, and Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp.

* * *

When it was first played 25 years ago, people in London had seen nothing like it. They had never seen so many men and women, of so many different colors, so many towers and cupolas, so many acres of sand, so many birds and beasts on the stage before. It is not being presented on quite so opulent a scale today, and the terrific menagerie of 1916 has dwindled to the pretty little ponies that you can see plodding eagerly after each performance through the gathering gloom of an early winter's twilight towards—one hopes—an especially large bag of hay in their stables.

One remarkable feature of the current production is the singing of Malcolm MacEachern as the Cobbler. He takes that character's famous song three whole tones lower than anyone has ever taken it before.

There is nothing sensational like this in "Me and My Girl" at the Coliseum. Nevertheless, "Me and My Girl," in which there occurs another famous song, "The Lambeth Walk," is worthy of record, because it has enjoyed a run of 1853 performances in London, second only to that of "Chu Chin Chow." These performances were, in fact, interrupted by a short break last winter during the blitz, when all the London theaters closed down, but even before this occurred "Me and My Girl" had knocked up a record better than that of "Charley's Aunt," whose 1,466 consecutive performances had been hitherto the nearest approach to "Chu Chin Chow" known in this city's dramatic annals.

* * *

The London theaters are now settling down somewhat uneasily to the winter season. The absence of German bombs has disconcerted them more than a little. As soon as it became impossible to finish evening performances, even those beginning at 5.30 in the afternoon, before nightfall, most theaters confined themselves to matinees for the greater part of the week. This policy was a considerable success a year ago, when regular air raids from dusk to dawn rendered the London streets highly unpleasant, at any time except full daylight. But now the public seems to be resuming the practice to which it accustomed itself in the first winter of the war. Then blackout without bombs held no terrors for it. Nor does it appear to be any more alarming now. Such theaters as have persisted with evening performances are reaping a profitable harvest, and even those that decided to concentrate on matinees only are beginning to put evening shows back into the bill.

Meanwhile, a few new entertainments are promised us in the immediately ensuing weeks. A Cochran revue is suggested round about Christmas. There will be a pantomime for the children at the Coliseum. John Gielgud is producing a light comedy for Lilian Braithwaite. Christine Silver is to appear in "Distant Point," by the Soviet dramatist, Afigenov. And Emlyn Williams is said to have written a play that has close relation to the urgent necessities of the time. But none of these has yet reached the stage, though they are all eagerly awaited.

American Art in Chicago

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

The fifty-second annual exhibition of American paintings and sculpture at the Art Institute of Chicago offers an innovation that seems to have justified itself. All its predecessors have been shows partly invited and partly juried, but this exhibition consists entirely of invited works, selected entirely by members of the department of painting and sculpture—in other words by Daniel Catton Rich, director of the Art Institute, who is also curator of painting and sculpture, and his colleague, Frederick Sweet, assistant curator of painting.

Judging by the results this seems to be a better method of selection, pointing perhaps eventually to the one-man jury, or the two-men jury with unanimous decisions enjoined. The public is becoming aware that the juries are responsible not only for every work of art accepted, but also for every rejection.

* * *

It was decided to represent all branches of painting that are being currently practiced, and abstractionists and surrealists are included. We see, therefore, an excellent cross section of the art of the present day (for all canvases must have been painted within the last two years). Furthermore, 56 painters and nine sculptors appear for the first time in this exhibition, and that is a considerable portion of the total of 276 works shown. In consequence we are in a fairly good position to estimate the present state of American painting, and possibly sculpture. Inasmuch as there are four times as many paintings as sculptures it might be safer not to generalize about the sculpture.

We may be sure that American painters are adequate technicians. They can draw well, compose acceptably, use color with freedom and skill. In other words, the effects they produce are deliberate and not accidental. Perhaps the selection had something to do with it, but there are not nearly so many "wise-cracks" as we generally see. Then, most of the artists represented seem to have their own idioms of expression, not following slavishly the technical methods of others. There are not nearly so many proletarian pictures, which lately have become rather forced and stereotyped, but it is surprising to find so few that deal with the war. Perhaps it is because the artists have found that pictures can help one forget the war for a while.

* * *

There is more preoccupation with beauty of color. It has sometimes seemed that the painters didn't feel that they were really advanced, and free, and untrammelled unless they were fighting with their paint, and sometimes it was grim business—dirty color, messy surfaces, confused and meaningless textures. These things are disappearing, and "they never will be missed."

A very encouraging note is the absence of strongly marked trends: everybody isn't trying to do the same thing. There is diversity of interest and variety of technical expression. There are many still-life paintings in the show, and some of great dimensions. I have wondered whether these huge still-lifes were painted for exhibition only, as, regardless of skillful performance, they would loom so large on the walls of ordinary rooms as practically to crowd out the furniture.

American painters don't seem to be much interested in portraiture unless they can give a genre twist to the subject, but they are handling figures more easily all the time.

* * *

The sculpture seems more stereotyped, but there are several fine pieces. I happened to like Zorach's "Head of Christ" better than the limestone head "Barbara," by Oronzio Maldarelli, which won the Logan Medal and prize of $500, but Zorach, being a juror, would not have been eligible. Both are expressionist, and done with fine feeling for the medium, the one black granite, the other limestone.

Max Weber's "Winter Twilight," lent by the Santa Barbara Museum, won the Garrett prize of $750. It is a picture of moods, simple, somber, and rich in color. Ivan Le Lorraine Albright won the Harris Silver Medal and $500 prize for a gruesome subject painted as no one else could have done it—"That which I should have done I did not do." It breathes the spirit of Edgar Alan Poe in his darker moments.

James Lechay won the Harris Bronze Medal and $300 for a colorful "Pier on Sunday"; Glenn Krause, the Kohnstamm prize of $250 for a large interior "Afternoon," treated very much as a still-life; Louis Ritman, the Kahn prize of $100 for a handsome "Interior," a figure standing by a table with fruit; Mitchell Siporin, the Florsheim prize of $100 for "Respite," a grim expressionist picture from the war, and Malcolm Hackett, the French Memorial Gold Medal for his colorful "Two Girls" at a table.

Choral Music From Walter

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The choral - orchestral has loomed large in the concerts of Bruno Walter's first fortnight with the Philharmonic-Symphony. With the Westminster Choir collaborating, the orchestra has given three performances of the Mozart Requiem under his leadership and in one instance has bracketed this historic work with the Alto Rhapsody and "Schicksalslied" of Brahms, so as to present an entire program of music uniting the vocal with the instrumental. Curiously enough, the Requiem was listed as a "first time" by the venerable Philharmonic Society. One of the most celebrated and widely performed of eighteenth-century compositions had waited 150 years for entry into the repertory of America's oldest orchestra and had gained admission only in that orchestra's centenary year.

Mr. Walter's reading of the Requiem was as fervid as it was reverent. If it did not always "spark," this could have been attributed to the size of the ensemble rather than to any deficiencies in the material or its preparation. The chorus may have been too large for the best results in the delineation of polyphony. But it built magnificently the climaxes of the Lacrymosa and it managed beautifully the soft passages of the Hostia and parts of the concluding Agnus Dei. Though there were differences as between the several performances, the first exhibiting blemishes not discernible at the third, the orchestra contributed worthily to the success of the undertaking. Soloists were Eleanor Steber, Enid Szantho, William Hain, and Nicola Moscona. They met the requirements, but did not transcend them.

Miss Szantho was the alto of the Brahms Rhapsody, ably and sonorously supported by the male voices of the choir. Here, and again in the "Song of Fate" (which called for the entire body of choristers), the orchestra did most to kindle enthusiasm. The soloist sang richly and sympathetically, but with what long ago came to be known as "contralto trouble"—the inability to shape vowel sounds with the purity necessary to enable the words to be understood. This listener could only accept on faith the assurance that the language in which she sang was English, in substitution for the original German.

From Yale, where he has taught composition for more than a generation, David Stanley Smith came to Carnegie Hall to hear Mr. Walter give the first performance of his "Credo." Based on the familiar medieval intonation of the Creed that Bach utilized in his B Minor Mass, it avoids the devices of musical scholasticism, and presents, instead, a warm and glowing orchestral fabric that is of interest chiefly for the richness of the scoring. On first hearing, the work seemed to lack momentum and the boldness of outline that the title, as a confession of faith, implies.

The news that Arturo Toscanini's post-season festival (April 22 through May 3) will be devoted entirely to the works of Beethoven has been received as auguring as climactic a close for the Philharmonic centennial as could have been devised. Besides the nine symphonies, the programs will include the Missa Solemnis, with the Westminster Choir again called upon to share the burdens with the orchestra.

Meanwhile, the New Opera Company has found its best drawing card in the last of its four announced productions, Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne." Presented in English, with the slender story altered to pivot about an American millionaire who owns a famous race horse, and with music freely borrowed from other Offenbach scores, the venture has raised among the reviewers and various others a question as to how sacrosanct is Offenbach. Some of the cognoscenti have taken violent exception to American gags that have to do with high taxes, the recent municipal election, and the lend-lease bill. But the life and swirl of the performance under the direction of Antal Dorati and the good singing of a cast of young Americans apparently have been of more import to nightly audiences at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater. Already it has been announced that the company has laid plans for three more Offenbach operettas—"Orpheus in the Underworld," "La Belle Hélène," and "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein"—all of which have languished through successive decades of the musical comedies that come and go along Broadway.

The Shadow of Futurity

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Coming events, claimed the poet, cast their shadows before; he gave no hint of how these shadows can be distinguished from those of events now passing or already past. And although the musical firmament boasts its constellations of stars, not even a Sunday morning astrologer would attempt to read the future by them—or even the present. Prophecy at the moment seems chiefly to be the venture of people to whom new works are like new and rather tight shoes; following the historical example of King James they cry out for their old ones as being easier for the "understandings." Peace, it is wishfully declared, will bring "a return to sanity"—a delicate compliment to our contemporaries who refuse to anticipate the past and who believe with Coleridge that "in today already walks tomorrow." It is equally true, of course, that in today still walks yesterday. But the odd thing about the musical diehard is that he never realizes that he himself is the "modernist" of the day before the day before yesterday.

Perhaps all that can safely be said about the music which will follow the peace is that its composers will enjoy resources of both harmony and tone color undreamed of a century ago, to say nothing of such new mediums as the radio and the sound film. The gigantic world drama, in which every onlooker now has a part, is sure to inspire musical expression; and no doubt the future historian will find mirrored in Central European art between 1918 and 1939 plenty of portents of the impending tragedy. The musical hegemony of Germany was broken long before the present war. The silencing of its more progressive composers by the Nazis was merely a self-inflicted coup de grâce.

* * *

In England, one of the shadows which futurity casts upon the present points to a big increase in the music-minded. The young Nazi whose bomb blew the Promenade Concerts from Queen's Hall into the much bigger Royal Albert Hall did not know that he was almost doubling the size of "Prom" audiences. Again, at the time when the musical "blackout" of London was most complete, Dame Myra Hess had the brilliant notion of replacing the masterpieces of painting evacuated from the National Gallery by masterpieces of music. A new type of audience for "high-brow" chamber works was born. The five-hundredth concert took place some weeks ago but an even more striking computation is that of the employment provided for artists — over 1,700 engagements. Profits go to the Musicians Benevolent Fund. On one occasion a time bomb exploded near the Gallery during the performance of a Beethoven string quartet, but as it was not marked in the score the players completely ignored it. The bang might have been that of the Scotsman's saxpence so far as its effect on their time and tone was concerned.

In the past, English concert promoters have always given the impression that they did not approve of orchestra concerts, still less of their promotion, outside a few of our larger cities. Their lack of faith in the public would have shocked a company promoter. Now, pushed by war conditions, the orchestras themselves, rather than the promoters, have discovered big new publics outside what the theater people call Number One towns. It is obvious that new organizations will be needed to meet this demand. One, the New London Orchestra, is already in existence.

* * *

England was once the most musical country in Europe — roughly from the early thirteenth century to the end of the seventeenth—and this leads to the question: Is the most musical country that in which the most music is made? Romain Rolland has said that there is no worse misfortune for art than a superabundance of it. Many have agreed with him. Certainly in Germany the wide diffusion of musical culture accompanied a rapid decline in the art itself. Dame Ethel Smyth tells us that even in her student years in Germany—in the seventies of last century—it was manifest that the stream of music was running dry. Unlike Romain Rolland, however, she blames not the loosing of floods of concerts, but Frederick the Great and the dream of world dominion. Moreover, Dame Ethel disagrees with Francis Bacon, who declared that to ask of the people appreciation of what is noble and elevated is rank folly; if in England a natural taste for music exists at all, she roundly avers, it is only among the uncultivated. Roger Fry is claimed to have held a similar view about the future of English painting.

But Dame Ethel, Romain Rolland, and every musician would agree that counting the heads of listeners to the music of the past is unlikely to illumine tomorrow with prophetic ray. It is the music a period yields, not that which it absorbs, that enriches musical art. The four programs of contemporary works now being given by Boosey and Hawkes deserves, therefore, a special welcome. Two first performances were heard at the first concert: "Household Music," Three Preludes on Welsh Hymn Tunes for string quartet, by Vaughan Williams, and Theme and Variations for piano by Bernard Stevens. Other contributors were Honegger, Falla, Szymanowski, and Alan Rawsthorne. But on none of the programs is seen the name of a woman composer; why, one wonders?

With all the admiration due to the works of Dame Ethel herself, it may still be asked where are the musical counterparts of Lady Winchilsea, Dorothy Osborne, Charlotte Brontë, Jane Austen, George Eliot, Virginia Woolf? When, in this respect, is music going to creep up to literature? Virginia Woolf complained that, for women, "some of the finest works of our greatest living writers fall upon deef ears . . . the emotion with which these books are permeated is to a woman incomprehensible." She questioned the value of "unmitigated masculinity" and the effect of it upon art—to say nothing of the state. Her own lovely prose, which moves with supple, undulating rhythms, and on which the color plays as on shot silk, has a quality that would be irresistible in music. As she does not fail to observe, the Crimean War let Florence Nightingale out of her drawing room, and the first World War opened the doors to the average woman some 60 years later. Perhaps the present conflict may hasten and increase the addition to music to those complementary qualities without which literature would be immensely poorer. No male talent, however proud, could have produced "Pride and Prejudice."

Missouri Artists Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The City Art Museum has opened its galleries to an exhibition of Missouri artists, with examples of those artists who live across the river in Illinois. Since this first state-wide showing is regarded by the sponsors as successful, and of as much importance to the public as to the executants, art works from all parts of the State will be exhibited annually at the Museum.

There were 800 entries of oils, water colors, and pieces of sculpture. Of these, 101 examples were selected for the show. The jury consisted of out-of-state specialists: Ward Lockwood, artist from Austin, Texas; Edward Millman, of Chicago (at present doing the frescoes in the new St. Louis Post Office), and H. W. Johnson, of the University of Iowa.

For the first time the City Art Museum awarded prizes of money and honorable mention to competing artists. Martyl Schweig, a young St. Louis artist, received the major purchase prize of $200. Her picture of "The Tempest" is strongly painted. Black, angry clouds overhang a scene of tempest-tossed trees and vulnerable dwelling-places of the prairie. Henceforth this picture will hang in the Museum.

* * *

A second prize-winning picture is "Ozark Bouquet," by another St. Louisan, Bernice Boeschenstein. The scene is of two fragments of a tree, a bole of the stump still erect, the broken shaft lying on the ground. Tones of soft red and brown create the mood. Nature has decked the stark fragments with lichens, wispy stems, and fallen autumn leaves. The arrangement is of noteworthy beauty, indeed, it is the most haunting canvas in the gallery.

Frederic James, a soldier stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, received a prize of $50, offered by the Junior League, for his excellent impression of "Back Yards," one of the best examples in the section devoted to water colors. One cannot but note, in this section, the beautiful work of Ilah Marian Kibbey, who lives in Kansas City. The name of her contribution is "Wet Sand." Looking beyond a long stretch of sand, one sees, on the horizon, a small island surrounded by blue-green water. The conception has distinction. Lucille Fink, of Belleville, Ill., has several pen drawings of women which are done with a fine authority. And there is a wood engraving by E. Hubert Deines, of Kansas City, called "Autumn Tone Poem," which, very lyrical in the foreground, rises to a splendid climax of mountain heights.

* * *

Of canvases showing lighter subjects, "Spring Rain," by Ross Duncan, of St. Louis, is an arresting example. The conception is agreeably modern in its massed fresh greens, its sharply contrasted blacks and unexpected patches of white. If there is but little actual sunlight in the exhibition, the sun shines at its brightest in the work of F. G. Carpenter; for his "River Settlement," a larger canvas than most of them, fairly glows, revealing a touch of the river, the pictorial mountain height, the settlement of cabins among the summer trees, and scattered figures of men and women in blues and reds. A striking portrait is that of Martyl Schweig, painted by her mother, who is an artist of distinction.

The exhibition will remain until Nov. 30.

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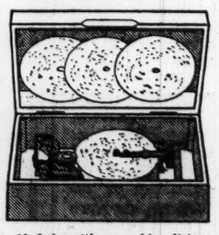
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The Home Forum

Train for Trinidad

It was cold along the road toward Cumbre, for the fog lay thick and white over the lowlands. It shut out the circling mountains and shrouded the rare buildings in translucent vapor. Within an intricate web of red clay ruts, stubble grass grew green and silvery palms lifted feathered crests in a swirl of mist. As we crept over the craters and hummocks of the "fourth class" road, the red-roofed station suddenly emerged, squatting sleepily beside the shining tracks. The waiting train sighed Diesel sighs into the early morning air.

* * *

Inside the train, the single car was filled with a murky light. The passengers were sitting silent, like stoic figures, before the transient cold, their warm breath lightly frosting the window-panes. Through the open door of the baggage section, we saw the conductor laughing with the slim policeman, their backs against a pile of freight. At their feet chickens clucked stridently within a hamper, their feathers indignant fluffs of shimmering color. The motorman's back was an immobile silhouette.

Into a second of tremulous quiet, the whistle broke sharply with a series of warning hoots. The bell clanged lustily.

* * *

Across the aisle, the baby set up an accompanying clamor, flailing about with his little copper-colored legs. His mother plumped him up and down expertly with one arm, while she reached with the other after the toddler in short red shirt who had started off in search of the enchanting racket. In front of us, the *jefe* regarded both children and their slightly older brother with something akin to distress. There was that law regarding the minimum apparel required to be worn by children when in public! Yet— He glanced at the young father who sat staring straight ahead, a smile in his weary blue eyes. He looked at the grizzled grandfather, whose wrinkles were etched in red by long years of toil on Cuba's land. He watched the olive-skinned girl patting and cradling her children into silence.

The train gave a shiver. Importantly, a trifle pretentiously, it moved off on the tortuous route to Trinidad. A smile twitched across the *jefe's* handsome face. He shifted slightly in his seat and turned his gaze upon the fog-swathed landscape beyond the window.

* * *

The little train crept on from small station to small station, and the fog seemed loath to leave. Then suddenly, where a stream wandered across the fields, one ray of sunlight broke through to draw up a shaft of rainbow color. Gradually the atmosphere grew lighter, brighter, as we rose into the hills, until at last it seemed as if we climbed through a haze of powdery silver. Fleetingly, bits of blue appeared overhead, and then we began to wind in and out of the enveloping pall. Sometimes it was all about us. Other times it carpeted the floor of a narrow valley, ending cleanly against the face of a cliff. Finally it was only streaks of tattered gauze across the lofty mountain-tops. The air was warmer and very clear.

Our curving way clung to the mountainsides. Tangled gorges fell away, choked with cascading greenery through which "bell flowers" of myriad varieties twined delicate festoons. In lush thickets, the pale trunks of *yagruma* trees shone white. Gardens, hacked from jungle growth, terraced above and below thatched farmhouses. Clumps of plantain waved broad leaves wherever there was a root-hold and growing fences of *almaciga* were spangled with red flowers. Through an unexpected vista, gold rimmed the outline of distant, rolling hills.

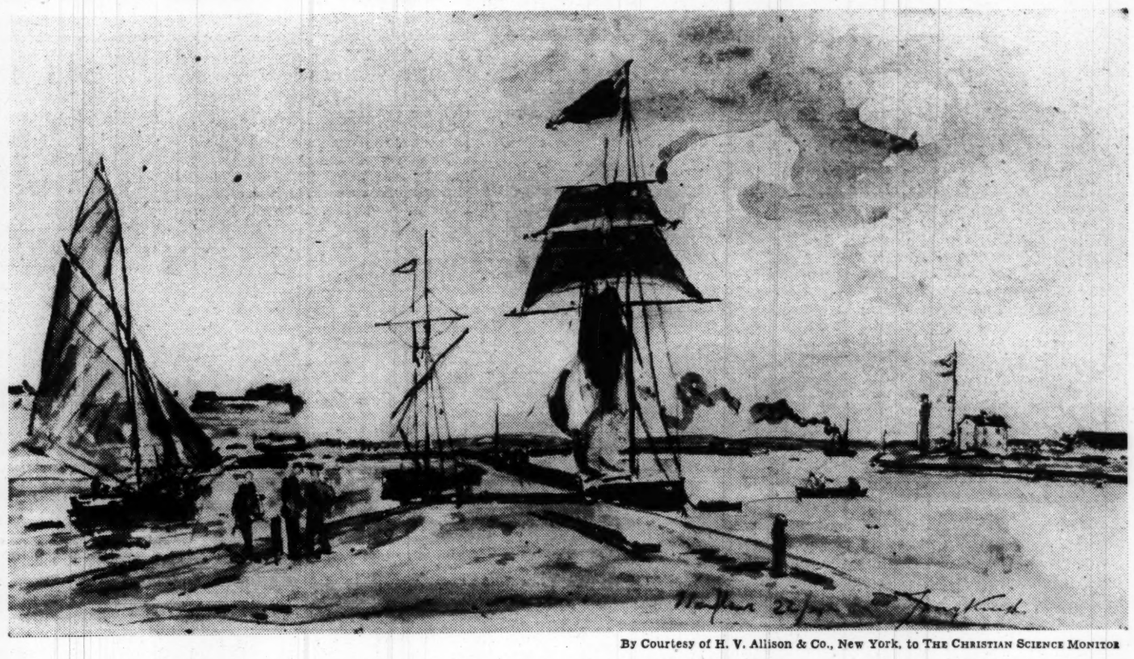
* * *

Beyond Fomento, the Rio Agabama appeared and disappeared far down below. It was green and still as a serpent of jade and, in its surface, dark reflections stood motionless. Along the banks, the produce gardens ran down to the water's edge—orderly rows between furrows from which the weeds could not be kept. From where the lofty bridge flung its slender trestle across the river, we looked back and saw a grove of royal palms standing guard above the pounded dooryard of a hillside *bohio*.

As we left Iznaga, on its hilltop, the full warmth of the morning sun poured over us. It danced on the red roofs. It streamed over the crumbling tower, mellowing the ruin to which it has been consigned. It shone on the upturned faces of the clustering crowd, come down to gaze upon the traveled ones who rode by train. It painted the mountains in bold strokes of purple and mauve and gray-blue. In the distance, it sent up a shining barrier of light where the blue sea sought to meet the sky at the far horizon.

We started the last small descent to Trinidad.

THEDIA COX KENYON



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"WOODEN JETTY IN THE PORT OF HONFLEUR": *A Water Color by Johann Barthold Jongkind*

JOHANN BARTHOLD JONGKIND (1819-1891) was a Dutch artist who came to Paris in his youth and became identified with the Impressionist movement in painting, depicting views of the banks of the Seine, and the French and Dutch seacoast. He became a member of the now historical group of the Salon des Refusés which exhibited in 1863. That date marks a most significant milestone in modern art history. While the painters of the group of artists refused in the regular Salon seemed, in their day, revolutionary and unpalatable, most of them have now taken their place honorably in the course of the history of art.

Jongkind painted his water colors and executed his drawings out-of-doors, where he strove to capture the passing, transitory effect, in the Impressionist manner.

D. A.

All Discoverers Seek a Greater Fullness of Living

WHEN A BOY, the sort that pored over maps and traced imaginary voyages up rivers, and, spread flat on the grass, imagined the clouds as ice fields, and the sky as open sea water on which my ship sailed into dangerous straits, I chanced, one happy day, on Jules Verne's "Voyage Round the World." . . . Thenceforth, I went through the long years of youth with a very definite ambition. I submitted to the discipline of the schoolroom because there was a finer and freer life awaiting me. . . .

The day came when I broke away from enmeshing circumstances. I saw new places—enchanted islands at Cape Verde, and those other islands where Carthaginian Hanno first set foot, and the dismal country of the Senegal, and lonely Tristan d'Achuna, and Patagonia, and Tierra del Fuego. In those days it was not easy as now to get to such places. I saw much, experienced much, enjoyed much. Things unpleasant and vexing befell me, but left no mark of disappointment, for the world became, as new horizons opened, more rich and wonderful than I had dreamed. But one thing, that I found strange, impressed me. No matter where I set foot, I met or heard of men who knew every foot of the way. . . .

Such men profited not at all because of the way they followed. Neither influence nor fame came to them, nor did they seek either. The enrichment of the world that resulted from their adventures — new lands opened, new rivers found on which cities were built in time—they did not live to see; indeed, when men came to occupy and to plow, and to plant and reap, the discoverers often fled farther afield. The wrongful usage they sometimes experienced brought them no sympathy. What, then, was the prize they sought?

Perhaps there is no answer to that question. Certainly we must reject the assertion so frequently made—that those who leave the ways of civilized life are merely flying from narrow and petty things; for the rover's life, too, is made up of narrow and petty things, even as a journey is made up of inches. Yet there is a Distant Prize, though not the same one for all men. For some it is enough that they grapple with life at first-hand. For others there is the delight of new scenes. . . . Another had a burning desire to know what lies over the mountain and beyond the river.—From "The Distant Prize; a Book About Rovers, Rangers and Rascals," by CHARLES J. FINGER. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Brook Water

See what I hold—
Fluid beauty,
Concentrate of low lyric sound that has been
slipping past tree-root and rock and
fern,
With unresting patience storing up woods-
fragrance and bird-song,
Light in network of gold and amber,
Shreds of drifting cloud, and leafy dapplings.
Oh, treasury of cool and gentle loveliness
To cup in my palm!

DOLORES CAIRNS

Toscanini Corrects a Composer

THOUGH IT IS commonly believed that a Toscanini performance is the highest reward a composer may expect for creating a work, it is an experience that sometimes has its embarrassing consequences. There was the time several years ago at a Philharmonic rehearsal when Ernest Schelling was present as soloist in the preparation of his "Impressions of an Artist's Life" for piano and orchestra. According to his custom, Toscanini was conducting without score while Schelling, the composer, had the music propped up on the rack before him.

The rehearsal progressed without incident for some minutes, then Toscanini, listening to Schelling expound a solo passage against a light orchestral background, suddenly rapped his stick imperiously on the stand beside him and called to Schelling, "What are you playing there?"

Schelling looked up in surprise and repeated the measures he had just played.

"No, no," said Toscanini. "Let me see the score."

He raised the score close to his eyes in the legendary way, peering intently at the page. Suddenly he looked up. "Just as I thought," he said. "You were playing wrong."

Schelling confirmed this astounding dictum by returning to the piano and playing a minutely different form of the passage he had just delivered. As he said afterward, he had always played it that way, never bothering to check it against the notes he had originally written.

Another example of Toscanini's remarkable musical faculties was the remark he made to Bernard Wagenaar, Dutch-American composer, after studying his first symphony for a performance of several years ago. Toscanini brought it back with him on a return trip from Europe, studying the score on the boat wholly by sight. When Wagenaar went to greet him at his hotel the day he arrived, Toscanini congratulated him on the work, but added, "There are several places which don't 'sound' "—a revelation that his memorization of the score included the ability to hear the actual timbres of the orchestra. The rehearsals revealed precisely the flaws in the texture of the scoring that he had predicted. This incident is in strong contrast to the opinion of others, who contend that only an actual playing will show the weaknesses of an orchestration. As a footnote to this it might be added that the dissonant conclusion of the first movement left Toscanini unsatisfied, and he insisted on adding a pure C-major chord to the composer's final page.—From "A Smattering of Ignorance," by OSCAR LEVANT. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

They Have Sea Eyes

IF YOU WANTED to see a village in Holland, or a city for that matter, the best day was Sunday. You placed yourself before the door of the church shortly after the noon hour. Then you could see the entire population streaming out of the house of worship. Before going home for the midday meal, the inhabitants would stand around for a while, or go for a stroll, the elder men gravely discussing the fine points of the sermon and the younger talking what young people the world over talk about on a Sunday afternoon. My uncle was not so much concerned with looking at the costumes as with observing the faces of his countrymen. Often he would say when we sat in some village church waiting for the service to start or waiting at the door to see the congregation disperse: "If I did not know that this village is Hoornaar, I would say we were near the sea in Brittany somewhere or in the land of the Basques. You feel as if you were amongst sailors." For this feeling there was indeed no rational foundation; but the faces of the men, the quiet and dignified manner in which they moved, the self-conscious strength and the inner freedom—all these things probably made Uncle think of the sea, of fishing boats and harbors.

Of course, the Dutch are seafaring people, even if thousands of them have never seen the ocean. The great majority have sea eyes, pale blue, the color of steel, with a peculiar faraway stare in them; not of the dreamy kind, but of eyes that are accustomed to gaze on a vast expanse and see a long way.—From "That Day Alone," by PIERRE VAN PAASSEN. (New York: Dial Press.)

"The illusion of material sense"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SITTING in a stationary train, many have experienced the illusive sense of moving when a train has been passing in the opposite direction. The illusion is immediately destroyed when one looks through the opposite windows and finds that the objects on that side are not moving.

Sin, sickness, and death are regarded as inseparable from human experience, but Christian Science explains that this triad of errors is an illusion of the senses. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 227), "The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being." To get rid of this illusion it is necessary to look away from that which the material senses indicate. One must think and live in harmony with divine law, and thereby recognize the true facts of being. The illusion of the senses arises from the false belief that existence is material, while in the opposite, true state of thinking God, Life, is recognized as the source of all real being.

Looking to material means for healing, one is constantly warned of the supposed dangers entailed in mortal existence. Constant watching for material causes and their effects, and, in many instances, the use of medicine and drugs, bring one under bondage to the so-called laws of matter.

Looking in the opposite direction, one finds Christ Jesus' instruction (Matthew 6:31), "Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed?" And with great love and compassion for the needs of all humanity, he continues (6:32, 33): "Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." In other words, Christ Jesus knew that it was necessary to look away from the evidences of the material senses to God, Life, as the source of all harmony. All his works were done on the basis of the allness of Spirit, and the Bible records that many of those healed thanked God, proving thereby that they recognized the spiritual power through which the healings were accomplished.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 113), "The fundamental propositions of divine metaphysics are summarized in the four following, to me, *self-evident* propositions." As the fourth proposition she states: "Life, God, omnipotent good, deny death, evil, sin, disease.—Disease, sin, evil, death, deny good, omnipotent God, Life." And she continues: "Which of the denials in proposition four is true? Both are not, cannot be, true. According to the Scripture, I find that God is true, 'but every [mortal] man a liar.'"

A proper understanding of God is necessary in order that we may make the right choice between Mind and matter and demonstrate harmonious results in our daily living. The false belief that God knows both good and evil can easily be given up when one learns that God is infinite good, and that evil, the opposite of good, although claiming to be powerful, is unreal. If one acknowledges God, good, as omnipresent, evil must be nowhere, nonexistent. This is a fact which has been proved by thousands of well-authenticated healings in Christian Science.

Accepting the spiritual fact, looking to God as All, and studying the Bible, together with the Christian Science textbook, one is freed from bodily ailments which before had been accepted as an integral part of human experience. Seeking "first the kingdom of God," one finds health, harmony, goodness, and love to be the permanent status of real being. Healings attend the study of Christian Science, bringing into experience the liberating law of God, Life, which Christ Jesus explained and demonstrated, and which now is made understandable and applicable in Christian Science.

Thus the proof is established that as one turns away from the evidence of mortal sense and looks to Spirit, Mind, the law of God is found to be just as potent now to deliver men from the slavery to which false belief and material education have bound them, as it was in the time of Christ Jesus and the apostles.

James, in his epistle, writes (1:25), "Whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed." Looking away from illusive material sense and accepting and practicing the true facts of spiritual existence in daily life, one will destroy inharmony and demonstrate the freedom and blessing of health, harmony, peace, joy, and a priceless understanding of the deathless reality of spiritual existence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

De Begoocheling van den stoffelijken Zin

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

ALS MEN, in een stilstaanden trein gezeten, een anderen trein in tegenovergestelde richting ziet voorbij gaan, komt men onder de zinsbegoocheling, dat men zelf in beweging is. Wanneer men dan echter aan den anderen kant uit het raampje kijkt en aan de voorwerpen daar bemerkt, dat dit niet het geval is, verdwijnt deze zinsbegoocheling onmiddellijk.

Zonde, ziekte en dood worden als onafscheidelijk van het menschelijk bestaan beschouwd, doch de Christelijke Wetenschap verklaart, dat dit drietal dwalingen een zinsbegoocheling is. In het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] schrijft Mary Baker Eddy (blz. 227), „De waan van den stoffelijken zin, en niet de goddelijke wet, heeft u gebonden, uw vrije ledematen omstrikt, uw vermogens verlamd, uw lichaam verzwakt en het aanschijn van uw wezen geschonden." Om van deze begoocheling te worden verlost, is het noodig den blik af te keeren van het getuigenis der stoffelijke zinnen. Men moet in harmonie met de goddelijke wet denken en leven, en zoodoende de ware feiten van het zijn erkennen. De begoocheling van de zinnen vindt haar ontstaan in het verkeerde begrip, dat het bestaan stoffelijk is, terwijl in de tegenovergestelde, juiste wijze van denken, God, het Leven, wordt erkend als de oorsprong van alle werkelijke zijn.

Wanneer men voor genezing naar stoffelijke middelen uitziet, wordt de aandacht voortdurend gevestigd op de onderstelde gevaren van het stoffelijk bestaan. Voortdurend aandacht schenken aan stoffelijke oorzaken en haar gevolgen en in vele gevallen het daarmee gepaard gaande gebruik van geneesmiddelen en artsenijen, is de oorzaak van de gebondenheid aan de zoogenaamde stoffelijke wetten.

Indien men den blik in tegenovergestelde richting wendt, ontwaart men deze voorschriften van Christus Jezus (Mattheüs 6;31): „Daarom zijt niet bezorgd, zeggende: Wat zullen wij eten? of: Wat zullen wij drinken? of: Waarmede zullen wij ons kleeden?" In groote liefde en vol medegevoel voor de nooden der menschheid, vervolgt hij (6:32, 33), „Uw hemelsche Vader weet dat gij alle deze dingen behoeft. Maar zoekt eerst het Koninkrijk Gods en zijne gerechtigheid, en alle deze dingen zullen u toegeworpen worden." Met andere woorden, Christus Jezus wist, dat het noodig was weg te kijken van het getuigenis van de stoffelijke zinnen naar God, het Leven, als den oorsprong van alle harmonie. Op den grondslag van de alheid van den Geest, deed Christus Jezus zijn werken en de Bijbel verhaalt, dat velen die genezen werden, God dank brachten, waarmede het bewijs werd geleverd, dat zij de geestelijke macht, waardoor deze genezingen tot stand waren gekomen, erkenden.

In *Science and Health* schrijft Mrs. Eddy (blz. 113): „De grondstellingen der goddelijke leer van het bovenstoffelijke worden samengevat in de volgende vier stellingen, die, mijns inziens, *van zelf spreken*." Als de vierde stelling constateert zij: „Het Leven, God, het almachtig goede, zijn een ontkenning van dood, kwaad, zonde en ziekte.—Ziekte, zonde, kwaad en dood zijn een ontkenning van het goede, den almachtigen God, het Leven." En zij vervolgt: „Welke van de twee ontkenningen in de vierde stelling is waar? Zij zijn niet beide waar, kunnen het niet zijn. Mij is, overeenkomstig de Schrift, gebleken, dat God waar is, ‚maar alle [sterfelijke] mensch leugenachtig.'"

Wij moeten een juist begrip omtrent God hebben om een juiste keuze te kunnen maken tusschen het Gemoed en de stof en om harmonische resultaten in ons dagelijksch bestaan te kunnen aantoonen. Het verkeerde geloof, dat God zoowel goed als kwaad kent, kan gemakkelijk worden opgegeven, wanneer men leert inzien, dat God het oneindige goede is en dat het kwaad, het tegengestelde van het goede, ofschoon het er aanspraak op maakt macht te bezitten, onwerkelijk is. Indien God, het goede, als alomtegenwoordig wordt aanvaard, kan het kwaad nergens zijn en bestaat daarom niet. Dit feit is door duizenden erkende genezingen in de Christelijke Wetenschap bewezen.

Wanneer men het geestelijke feit aanvaardt, God als Alles beschouwt en den Bijbel te zamen met het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap bestudeert, wordt men bevrijd van lichamelijke moeilijkheden, waarvan men tevoren meende, dat zij een onafscheidelijk deel van de menschelijke ervaring uitmaakten. Indien eerst „het Koninkrijk Gods" wordt gezocht, bevindt men, dat gezondheid, harmonie, goedheid en liefde den onveranderlijken staat van het werkelijke zijn vormen. De studie van de Christelijke Wetenschap brengt genezing tot stand en zoodoende ondervindt men de bevrijdende wet van God, het Leven, de goddelijke wet, die Christus Jezus uiteenzette en bewees en die heden begrijpelijk en toepasbaar is gemaakt in de Christelijke Wetenschap.

Aldus wordt het bewijs geleverd, dat, wanneer men zich tot Geest, het Gemoed, keert, de wet van God thans evenveel macht blijkt te bezitten als ten tijde van Christus Jezus en de apostelen, om den mensch te bevrijden van de slavernij waarmede verkeerd geloof en stoffelijke opvoeding hem hadden gebonden.

Jacobus schrijft in zijn brief (1:25): „Die inziet in de volmaakte wet die der vrijheid is, en daarbij blijft, deze geen vergetelijk hoorder geworden zijnde, maar een dader des werks, deze, zeg ik, zal gelukzalig zijn in dit zijn doen." Indien men wegziet van de begoocheling van den stoffelijken zin, de ware feiten van het geestelijk bestaan in het dagelijksch leven aanvaardt en in praktijk brengt, vernietigt men disharmonie en ondervindt de vrijheid en de zegeningen van gezondheid, harmonie, vrede en blijdschap en verwerft tevens een onschatbaar begrip van de doodlooze werkelijkheid van het geestelijk bestaan.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Potential A. E. F. ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

The TNT-laden question of a possible American expeditionary force abroad was threatening to explode in the Administration's face this week as the rumor flew that the Army's effort to induce selectees and national guardsmen to re-enlist in the Regular Army for a three-year term of service was preparatory to sending an armed force to foreign shores.

Seeking to kill the rumor before it seriously embarrassed the White House and War Department, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, has categorically denied that an A. E. F. was contemplated. And, according to the most reliable information available in Administration circles, the general's denial was 100 per cent correct.

General Marshall did not say, however, that the question of an A. E. F. was not under study by the Administration. It has been apparent for some months that no thorough appraisal of the war situation has been able to ignore the fact that America may some day be obliged to furnish man power in the widening struggle against Hitlerian aggression.

It is generally recognized that the United States Army is in no position today to undertake a major expedition abroad. As Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson warned recently, the United States Army is neither sufficiently large nor sufficiently well trained for the limited task of defending the United States, its possessions and its newly acquired defense bases.

Defense Posts' Requirements

Supplementing the Secretary's opinion, War Department officials emphasize that 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men are needed to adequately garrison American-owned or occupied territory in times such as these. At present, almost all, if not all, American defense positions are undermanned and there appears no prospect that the shortage will be made up in the near future.

Under such circumstances it seems difficult to imagine that the White House or War Department would undertake to send hundreds of thousands of American soldiers across thousands of miles of water where they run the ever present military hazard of being isolated.

On the other hand, the fear that the Administration is planning at the present time to send American troops to some distant anti-Axis front appears baseless here. Regardless of what may be the case six months or a year from today, at this moment United States man power would not be of major use in Great Britain, Russia, North Africa or the Near East, in the opinion of a number of military men here.

Both Britain and Russia have far more men under arms than can be adequately equipped either from their reserve stocks or from their current production. To send United States troops abroad while such a situation exists would be to add confusion to confusion. What is needed today is arms, more arms and still more arms to equip the Russian and British forces. When this is done, the question of an A. E. F. may arise with greater urgency, it is felt.

Scope of Responsibility

At the same time, the War Department, charged with the defense of the United States regardless of the location of the menace, would be plainly delinquent if it did not plan for every possible contingency—including that of a 1942 A. E. F. to the Old World. It must be ready, as was the Navy in the instance of the North Atlantic patrol, to undertake any mission which the American people give it.

The magnitude of the task necessary to prepare for a successful invasion of the European continent is apparent from the fact that Great Britain, with 2,000,000 men under arms although not all adequately equipped, does not feel able to open a western front against Germany.

Talking off the record, War Department officials declare that, were the United States determined to invade the continent of Europe, it would be necessary to begin an immediate expansion of the United States Army to 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 men.

While the draft extension law removed previous limitations on the number of selectees which could be under arms at any one time, the United States has fluctuated between 1,500,000 and 1,600,000 men for the past three or four months. Nor has the Army announced plans for further expansion despite Secretary Stimson's warning.

So far as can be ascertained, the Administration still clings to the hope that the vast man power of the Russian Army, backed by the increasing flow of arms from American factories, will finally turn the tide against the German wehrmacht. But if the German Army is not stopped in Russia or if Russo-German hostilities bog down in stalemate, the question of American man power for a western or southern front against Germany seems certain to arise with greater force.

The Country Speaks: Boston

From Pick to Pen ..... ***By Robert R. Mullen***

For 26 years Jack Jones was a miner, a little burrowing fellow in the dark of a Welsh colliery. His father took him below, all his neighbors worked below. For 26 years he didn't know there was much in the world that was different from mines, coal soot and hard work. He might have been a character in "How Green was My Valley."

Then, something happened: The miners made him an official of their potent Union. He spent eight years as a federation worker, studying the fundamentals of the clash between owners and workers, capital and labor. The horizon broadened.

Apparently, Jack made use of his opportunities, for something else happened: He became a literary man. At 50 he laid aside the shovel and pick of the miner, the gavel of the Miners' Federation Chairman, and took up the pencil and pad of the writer. In a torrent came three novels, an autobiography and three plays. All about life in South Wales, of course. A couple of the plays went to London and were successes.

Then, something else happened: The war.

The War Comes Close to Him

Mr. B., who is in the British Consulate, called on the phone. "At the Parker House, a luncheon, you know, Mr. Jones. Quite a fellow, really. Wrote 'Bidden to the Feast.'"

Mr. Jones stands a little over five feet, has a shock of light gray hair that shoots up pompadour fashion. His movements are quick, his manner a bit peppery ("I'm Welsh, you see, emotional"), and his convictions are positive.

"Will we invade the Continent?—you ask a question, but it's really a suggestion. We'll invade when we can, when we have a chance. Those boys who will have to do the job are just as living as you are. I know, I have four sons in uniform, air force, artillery, and so on. We don't want to risk them in any blunders, any ill-prepared dramatics. . . .

"There you are, there's the matter! The war is good theater for you Americans, an unending drama. To us it's a bit different. No play. There is no armchair strategy for us, we must trust Mr. Churchill. He's daring, you know. He can be depended upon to move when the first opportunity opens.

Strikes, Yes; Production Too

"Yes, I talked with John Lewis. I told him how we Welsh miners were all working together to win this thing. I spoke of how lords and the common people strive side by side without distinction between them, or very little, to save England.

"But, you speak too much of strikes, you press men. The man who reads your newspapers must have a far different impression of American labor than I have. There are strikes, yes. But in my travels to one defense plant and another I see very few strikes, mostly I see continuous production.

"I see white-haired veterans working 12 hours a day. I have seen that in many, many plants. I have seen the factories that produce tanks, and I have seen tanks rolling off lines in plants that are built on what was an open field just a few months ago.

"I don't know how you Americans feel; but I have seen, and I am going home mightily encouraged."

To Change the Subject:

From the Undistaff Side—The Fine Art of Swishing ..... ***By a Husband***

Rita, the quiet purveyor of sunshine and cleanliness who slipped into our apartment every day and glided out leaving it immaculate, moved away from our neighborhood. And Ritas don't grow on every bush in these days of national defense. Then it was that I began to learn about swishes, for in the interim we couldn't let the house go dirty, and the wife had gone in heavily for war relief sewing.

She welcomed my offer of help, and we agreed that the temporary housemaid would answer to the name of Forita.

Reporting for duty the first time, Forita presented this undomestic appearance:

An old pair of blue sailing slacks, daubed here and there with paint. A pair of rough work gloves protruding from the hip pocket. A general air of awkwardness that brought some misgivings into wifey's appraising gaze.

"Now it's very simple," she began. "First you take out the rugs and move everything into the center of the room. Then you put the long hose on the vacuum cleaner—this way—slip on the long pipe, and swish the floor. It's easy."

Forita moved the small divan from one corner of the room, and saw something (s)he had almost forgotten was in the house. The mistress of the house stood back, waiting for action.

"What's that?"

"Your box of tile from Spain, dear."

"Oh, yes. It's heavy."

Now He Knows

"So I have been trying to tell you for several years. Rita and I have moved it every week. After you have moved it a few times, maybe you will find some other place for it."

The box went promptly upstairs to the attic.

Mrs. had left the room and came back after some minutes. Forita was industriously swishing the small hand brush of the vacuum cleaner over an assortment of masculine knick-knacks that could hardly be called a housekeeper's delight.

"You'll have to do all that over again," said she. "The hose is off."

There it was, windless and unattached, about a foot from the buzzing cleaner.

"Listen to the sound and you can tell whether it is working right. When you finish that, take the forked brush and dust the furniture. At the rate you're going, you'll be at this all night!"

Then came the rugs. Mrs. deftly and with rhythm plied the vacuum cleaner back and forth, making visible differences with every stroke.

"See? It's easy!"

The first "easy" items were thin rugs of the bathroom and bedroom type. Pushing hard, Forita succeeded in producing an entangling alliance between the vacuum cleaner and the rug, which wrinkled and buckled, threw the cleaner back on its haunches, and emerged from the fray with its fringe bristling defiance.

"Don't push so hard," was my instructor's simple formula. She quickly swished the rug into purring docility.

Forita gradually caught on, but before that session ended the following casualties had occurred in the midst of rooms temporarily resembling the Chapei district after the Japanese invaded Shanghai:

Two legs had been neatly jerked loose from their moorings in a triple-decker end table, by an injudicious flourish of the vacuum cleaner.

Several prize pieces of furniture had been prodded enough to leave black marks near the floor.

The veil that hangs over the shade of a bedroom floor lamp caught in the works at a particularly complicated moment for the maid, whose good intentions couldn't make up for lack of experience.

Mrs. remarkably kept an even keel and sailed in at critical junctures with just the right assortment of swishes.

It all went on for hours, and Forita emerged minus a number of corners where (s)he had blithely chucked old shoes, slippers, boots, galoshes, and miscellania in the unregenerate years before (s)he learned how he had complicated the fine art of swishing for long-suffering housekeepers.

The Little Businessman and Defense—What Now?

Typical Small Businessman

John W. Fitzgerald, in shirt sleeves, directing operations at the Ames Safety Envelope Company in Greater Boston. He is a past president of the Smaller Business Association of New England.

Pictures by a Staff Photographer

Small Business: A Craftsman—John Thibodau—At Work

At another small Boston plant: The United Metal Seal Company.

Forecasts that tens of thousands of small factories would be forced to close discounted as Washington officials act to provide them with needed materials and defense orders.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The prospect for the small manufacturers begins to look a little brighter.

Though their problem of lack of raw materials is by no means answered, yet temporarily at least it seems not so devastating.

Earlier forecasts from Washington of small plants closing by the tens of thousands are discounted today by Washington officials who have the power to keep them open or shut.

Men with authority say too much official fear has been spread.

Fortunately a new factor seems to be working out, though it may be only temporary. The men at Washington who actually can do something for small business are getting around to doing it.

Steel Available

Apparently they are going to see that many small plants which otherwise would shut down are going to get enough materials to keep open. This is where materials are sufficient enough, like steel, to be spared. There are other much more critical materials that probably cannot be spared even in small quantity.

If this is done it will be on a temporary basis. Many plants may have to reduce their operations, for what they obtain of materials may not enable them to run at normal.

But the wholesale closings predicted from Washington some time ago do not today seem so imminent.

More time may thus be given small business for readjustment. Many more plants may find a way into war production. Many others now turning out non-essential articles may shift over to the making of commodities more essential to civilian life.

If small business is thus given temporary relief, the period of this succor looks like a fortunate reprieve for a resort to self-help.

Adaptation to war work or to more essential civilian products seems indispensable to many concerns if they are to survive the ultimate stage of all-out production for war. When that comes, the war demand for needed materials will be greatly intensified.

What may now be made available temporarily to a number of small factories to keep them going may not then be spared from the war effort.

The new angle in the small men's problem is its taking up by the priorities end of the Office of Production Management. In the past the Priorities Division sometimes put too drastic a curb on materials. Its regulations also call for a system of paper work that frequently does not make itself understandable to the small businessman.

The Priorities Division has been relaxing and simplifying its control of raw materials for small business, and seems due to go temporarily farther.

Also under pressure from the OPM the opportunities of small business for getting defense orders have been increasing.

The Army recently broke down a big order for clothing into many minor orders which were within the capacity of small factories to swing. They are reported happy with the outcome.

A substantial portion of the current shortages of materials is not due to Government control, but to abnormal demand caused by the defense boom.

Possibilities of the small men obtaining subcontracts from big manufacturers, or contracts direct from the Government, have built up a big question.

The OPM is divided into two wings — the Priorities Division which has actual power to give or take away critical materials, and the Division of Contract Distribution. This latter branch is assigned the difficult job of helping small plants obtain war orders.

Its work is simply advisory. It cannot order Army, Navy or big manufacturer to give a little fellow some business. But it can tell the little fellow where the war orders are to be had and what he needs to do, if he can, to get in line for them.

OPM and Subcontracts

The Contract Distribution Division of the OPM has talked a great deal about helping the small manufacturers. The leaders of small plants here say that when it comes to getting subcontracts for little men, the OPM has talked too much.

Such criticism is heard principally of the pre-Odlum era in OPM, before Floyd B. Odlum became head of the Contract Division of OPM.

Incidentally to be in a situation where the official optimism outruns the potentialities has been hard on some of the OPM staff. Privately I have heard expressions of discouragement and even chagrin. One official told me that sometimes he thought he might as well quit. The last word I had of him, however, he had gotten up at 5 a. m. and had worked until midnight.

"Don't mislead the public," a second official admonished. "The public has been misled enough."

Another insider commented, "The OPM has been trying to solve the impossible with hot air."

Applause is voiced here by some previously skeptical engineers at Mr. Odlum's multiplication of OPM offices over the country. These many hundreds of branches are largely designed to make it much simpler for the small manufacturers to bid on defense work and obtain orders.

Many more of the small plants that can be adapted to defense production will thus be brought in, it is expected. That will aid in stepping up and enlarging war output.

But an increase of centers of information will not supply the answer of how to continue in business to another percentage of the small concerns. These are the plants that only with difficulty, if at all, can be converted to war production.

Making articles for war is generally very different than making things for civilian use. Often the change-over to war materials requires new machinery.

Now how is the factory or shop that finds conversion very difficult, going to get a defense contract or subcontract? Obviously, say local engineers, only at high cost, if at all.

Low Cost Basis

If a defense subcontract today usually costs more, and OPM men say sometimes 100 per cent more, how much higher would the cost run if the job had to be done by a small plant which was very poorly adapted to such work?

The Army and Navy are buying on a low-cost basis. While they are relaxing somewhat from their peacetime policy, still, with increasing exceptions, they follow the practice of awarding the contract to the low bidder. They do not figure they are in the relief business.

OPM has no authority to make such a radical change in Governmental policy as to order business for high-cost plants on a basis that will keep them alive. OPM cannot tell the Army and Navy how to buy.

Nor are the procurement officers of the Army and Navy able or willing, naturally, to make so large a departure of themselves.

They continue to follow their ideas of economy in buying and in saving money for the government. On the other hand, various Federal officials question this economy when, as they see it, the social fabric of the country will be endangered by the shutting down of a multitude of small plants, and when billions are being given away in supplies to other nations.

Will the little plants and their workers who cannot now get into defense be needed later? That is their hope. Production has not by far reached the all-out peak. The Army and Navy nowadays are usually able to fill their requirements from the plants now bidding.

"But," the small men say, "when the all-out stage does arrive and production must be had at any cost, then the nation will need our equipment and our workers, and we shall not be there. For if we close now, our organizations will be scattered, and we shall probably not be able to reopen.

"Would it not be better for everybody to keep the small plants going until they are needed? Nothing has been done for small business. All the government has done has been for the big fellows.

"Why not help the little plants that are adaptable with funds to help them convert themselves to war production? Why not give them some machine tools? You can't spread the work without spreading the machine tools. Why not give them enough defense business to keep them open, even at a higher cost?"

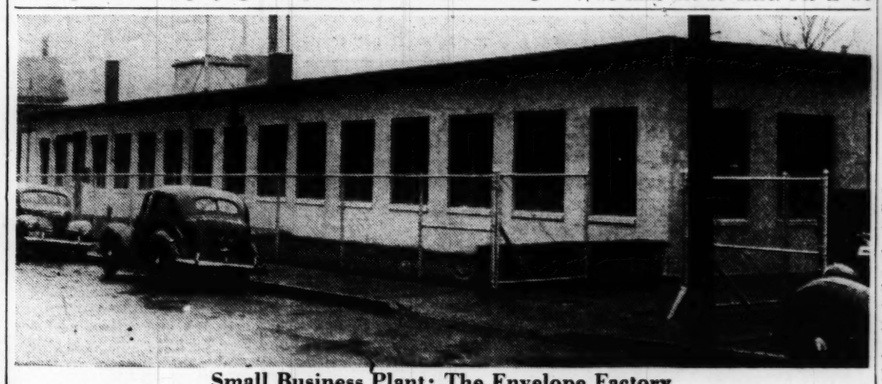
Meantime keep rooting for defense business, advise the best posted independent engineers in New England. "Keep digging or you may close," they urge upon the little fellows. "Don't expect that somebody will come out and save you. You will save yourselves by your own efforts."

It's Ingenuity That Keeps Things Spinning

Al Miller improvises a mask out of a common paper bag with some cellophane for a window.

This Is Economy

George Smith works a machine partly made out of a keg.



Small Business Plant: The Envelope Factory

Of which Mr. Fitzgerald is president.

Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, November 15, 1941

Teachers of Colonial Times

An article on this page today tells you something of the schoolmaster in the American Colonies. 1. In New Netherlands the schoolmaster was sometimes paid in wampum. 2. The custom of boarding the teacher around has persisted to comparatively recent times. It helped the school budget but was sometimes quite hard on the teacher. 3. In the early days most schoolteachers were men. However, during the summer term, when the big boys were busy in the fields, women were sometimes hired to teach the little children, and were known as school dames. 4. Teaching in Colonial days was not considered a full-time occupation. In addition, the New England schoolmaster was required to perform a variety of duties, which often included serving as town crier, keeper of the dry herd, and sexton of the village church. 5. Mending quill pens was distinctly one of the schoolmaster's classroom tasks.

Illustrations are from "The American Teacher" by Elsbree, and are reprinted by permission of the publishers, The American Book Company.

What Was It Like to Teach In Colonial America?

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Early America is of deep interest to all sorts of hobbyists, and specialists. Some collect and study old glass or warming pans; others are experts on American Colonial furniture; while others are authorities on the social life of the times. But those of us who are interested in education, who send our children to the schools today, attend extension classes ourselves, or perhaps are teachers, have a special interest not only in the Colonial home but in the Colonial school. Of the teachers of Early America it is difficult to find assembled material. This is why the volume by Willard S. Elsbree, "The American Teacher," published by the American Book Company ($2.75) seems to me of unusual worth.

The Colonial schoolmaster—and because of the ferule and the fact that women in those days were so poorly educated it was usually a schoolmaster—makes a fascinating study. We see him as a sort of missionary, sent over to the distant colonies from England by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, teaching being thought of as a stepping-stone to the church. We see him in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania as more often a college graduate, but in many of the other colonies as required only to be able to read, write, and "cipher as far as the double rule of threes."

Strength to apply the rod was a definite qualification, as was a religious and moral attitude. In some communities single men were preferred (doubtless dictated by the budget, for in many communities the schoolmaster was "boarded around," and a wife and children would have added to the expense. There are, however, records of assigning a small house and a few acres of farm to some Colonial schoolmasters as part payment of salary.

**Paid
In Beaver Skins**

Payment was even more irregular and delayed than some of our modern teachers found it during the depression, and came in astonishingly various forms. Early Dutch schoolmasters of the New Netherlands were sometimes paid in wampum, sometimes in beaver skins, in the coin of Holland, or in wheat. In Virginia some of the pedagogues in the foundation schools depended for their salaries upon the uncertain rental of foundation lands. From twenty to thirty pounds was paid in many places, but the record of one Virginia school list for 1702 the schoolmaster's salary as consisting of "dyett, lodging, and washing, 500 pounds of tobacco & a horse, Bridle and Saddle to ride on during stay."

School teaching was generally considered a part-time job in those days, and if the schoolteacher were not reading for the church or actually serving as the local minister, psalmsetter, or assistant to the minister, he was likely to hold sundry other jobs besides that of teaching school. Records collected by Mr. Elsbree reveal the schoolmaster as the sexton of the church, the town grave-digger, bellringer, town crier, local innkeeper, itinerant maker and mender of shoes, surveyor, farmer, tender of local farmers' dry herds, or a craftsman of various sorts.

Even so, he was apparently held in high social esteem in many of the towns and villages. Where records of the seating in the village churches still exist and mention (all too occasionally) the seat assigned to the grammar-schoolmaster, it is near the town worthies or in an excellent place in the church gallery. On the other hand, in the early records of Harvard and Yale the sons of schoolmasters were evidently counted of low estate, for they were placed way down on the college social lists. In the New Netherlands the title of "Mr." was nearly always accorded the schoolmaster—and common as that title is today, it was a special mark of respect among the American colonists.

These almost random notes gleaned from reading Mr. Elsbree's thorough and fascinating book about the American teacher, give no adequate picture of the Colonial ancestor of this great profession, for the more notes one makes the more one must come to Mr. Elsbree's own conclusion, namely, that "the Colonial schoolmaster is unclassifiable."

**Follows the Teacher
Down the Years**

The volume goes on to record high points of educational developments during the early years of the Republic, the rise of the public normal school teachers' institutes and their influence, the development of supervision, the coming in of the grade school. The story of the textbook, too, is interesting, and the formation of early teachers' organizations.

The third section of the volume takes us into the "emergence of the professional teacher." Here we learn of the improvement in teacher training, the progress in certificating teachers and raising the standard of the public schools, the beginnings of the summer school movement, of attention to method, of retirement systems, and of tenure.

It is written as a textbook, and probably used widely in schools of education; but anyone deeply enough interested in the schools would enjoy browsing in it. And those of you who are interested in all things Early American really ought to add the story of the Colonial Schoolmaster to your store of "Period" information. As for you who are in the profession of teaching—you will gain in professional viewpoint as well as in a sense of pioneering and high adventure, if you add this volume, the whole of it and also side excursions into recommended supplementary readings, to your professional background.

Writing to the Children Who Are Away at School

The Family Forum
On Having a System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

Last school year our two children were in different colleges, one thousand miles apart, each five hundred miles from us. Letter-writing loomed as quite a task, as it was the first time away from home for them, and both said, "Please write often—and Everything!"

I saw that a system would be needed, and I began to appreciate my typewriter and my ability to use it as I never had before. First I addressed good-sized envelopes to each. In the machine I kept two sheets of paper with carbon paper between. As I thought of things to write, or had a few moments, I would type away to the two of them at once. In the envelopes I would tuck clippings of personal interest or help to each, jokes, pictures, etc. Also I kept little pads of paper in my purses and other convenient places to jot down items or thoughts to later incorporate into the letters.

Before mailing the letters I would add to each copy messages that might be especially confidential to one, rather than general; just as we had little personal talks at home.

When a letter was of sufficient length for mailing, off it went; fresh envelopes were addressed, fresh paper inserted in the typewriter. I changed the carbon paper often so that each copy would be clear.

None of us set a certain time to send or receive a letter; hence there was less likelihood of pressure or disappointment and more spontaneity.

It became one of the most joyous pleasures of the year—that letter-writing—and the children appreciated being so held in the family circle. As I set about repeating the program this year, it seemed a helpful idea to share with other families.

(Mrs.) W. L.

A Saturday Column

Direction Words Illustrated

By Ellen Walpole

Basic English
Fourteenth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

Today we continue the Basic English prepositions at classroom level. Later we will trace some of their bewildering excursions into idiom and metaphor. Those of us who have dealings with young children might check our theories by questioning the child about the all important "direction" words. A child may when asked be able to put his kiddie car "under" the table because he has put it into that particular space and associated the space with a particular group of words. But he may be blamed for disobedience or lack of attention if he does not understand what he is to do when he is told to go "under" the turnstile, or put his shoes "under" his coat in his locker when he is confronted with the word in this new relationship for the first time.

If the prepositions, or at any rate the 20 prepositions in Basic English, are taken systematically in their root senses the child's grasp of language in general is likely to be far less confused. The remaining 20 are taken as far as possible in the order of their difficulty to the child and as in the previous examples they are presented in groups.

The drawings are very plain and diagrammatic and the sentences under them are as simple and natural in structure as it is possible to have them. Each action is discussed fully and demonstrated in numerous ways. The children all take an active part in each example. We will now demonstrate some of the more difficult concepts of time and space which the young child has to put into words. *Over* and *under* come in this category because the physical contact is somewhat more vague than, for exampie, *on* and *off*. A box to be under a table may be in any number of places and touching any number of things, and it need not be touching the table. Its relation to the table is not so clear as when the cat is *on* the table; here the two are touching, the one *on* the other. With *over* and *under*, that possible space between the two objects causes much confusion in young minds.

However, if a good groundwork has been given with the more simple examples, the children will be ready at this point to grant a few alternative positions. The examples are introduced with pictures as before and two forms of each preposition are also given. "The bridge is over the river." "The airplane is going over the town." "The boy is under the arch." "The ship is going under the bridge." "Over and under" games are played until all the possible positions of *over* and *under* at this level are exhausted.

Before, *while*, and *after* make a convenient time group. They are demonstrated by: "The boy before he takes a drink." "The boy while he is taking a drink." "The boy after he has taken a drink." The actions of the boy and the full and empty glass indicate the process.

About and *across* are difficult even in their primary senses. They are shown as: "The trees are about the garden" and more dynamically, "The goats are running about the field." Also "The tree is across the road" with "The boy goes across the street." *Between* and *among* are shown as: "The boy is between two girls," "The cow is going between the trees," "There are some tulips among the delphiniums," "The pigs got out and ran among the chickens."

Through and *by* are taken together as: "The rope is through the ring," and "The boy went through the window." "The man is by the side of the woman" and "The train went by the station."

Against is given special favor because it is a good example of how a preposition goes from its root to its metaphorical senses. A hint of this is given in the four examples: "The man is against the tree" is illustrated by a picture of a man leaning up against a tree. "The goats are fighting against one another" is illustrated with two goats having their horns interlocked and pushing at one another. "The boys are fighting against one another" has two boys at opposite sides of the page throwing stones at one another. "The armies are fighting against one another" is illustrated with two armies at a distance from one another.

Next, we will do some exercises to show how important these little "direction" words are in everyday use; how they expand their meanings, and how much we are apt to take them for granted.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

That Ten-Year-Old Boy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco, Calif.

We have often wondered why, with the exception of Mark Twain, Booth Tarkington, and a very few others, no one has much to say about ten-year-old boys.

Life is a world of imagination, so it isn't any wonder that conversations are full of what goes on in the realm of fancy. Yet, they are not without an understanding that the imaginary is not really true. There is a code, a method of marking the fairy tale, so the hearer won't be confused. It is, "Like ducks!" Those two words are the magic that fixes it up. It is as though the fingers had been crossed. It means that all that went before is really just a story.

Not long ago we overheard two boys playing the defense games so common these days. The boys were producing marvelous sound effects, "bang bangs" for the guns, "eey-eeys" for the airplanes—all in all quite a din to the superficial ear. But, we listened more carefully. In between the terrific bombardments one of the boys was singing very sweetly the directions for the game.

Did you ever see what is in the pockets of a well-worn pair of cords, size ten? One such pocket revealed an amazing number of wadded-up candy and gum wrappers, a card containing directions for doing tricks, a marble, a pencil, a piece of string, some cooky crumbs, some pieces of chalk, part of a paper containing last year's spelling words, and a wallet having among various precious papers both a Willkie and a Roosevelt button.

Serious matters are very serious to boys of this age and humor is spontaneous. Practically all of them seem to have a large stock of slightly old jokes and have a never-ending stream of conundrums.

Once we asked one what was the most beautiful sight he had ever seen. "Flowers," he said.

He admitted that he liked sunsets, too, and especially tried to see the street lights when they came on. "It is just like a carpet unrolling," he told us.

A very new moon reminded him of a piece of white lint.

We have observed the effect of the modern, too. That Hollywood leaves its impression we have noticed frequently. One day we asked a young-tenner why he always carried a pencil in his pocket, for it had an annoying little habit of coming out of the pocket and "contacting" walls and woodwork. Not writing, you understand, just slight, vague little marks, all very unintentional.

His reply was, "Why, I always carry a pencil with me so I can sign autographs." Here you might have expected the twinkle in the eye or even the explanation, "Like Ducks." But—no, this was one of the times when young ten-year-old was very serious.

J. B.

More Job Facts Needed

The curriculum of most secondary schools should be drastically reorganized. Among other changes, the amount of occupational information and training which is included should be greatly enlarged. In some cases this may be done by organizing special courses, but in all cases the occupational implications of the regular courses of instruction should be fully developed. If this is done, there is no valid financial reason why material dealing with occupations, of great practical interest to youth, could not be offered even in small schools. Wherever possible, the curriculum should make definite provisions for further training connected with the adjustment of youth to the employment opportunities that are in fact available.

In addition, beginning at about the seventh grade and continuing as long as they remain in school, all pupils need some individual advice in regard to their probable future occupation and to desirable courses of study as preparation. Cumulative records of the student's work and characteristics should originate in the early grades and should be maintained throughout the school career as a basis for further guidance. Full-time counselors are now to be found in fewer than 6 per cent of all secondary schools; the number should be increased in larger schools as rapidly as possible, and similar part-time service should be provided in smaller schools. Small high schools are necessarily at a disadvantage, but should give all possible emphasis to guidance activities, and should seek to improve the qualifications of their personnel for such service.

—"The Occupational Adjustment of Youth."

Babes Under Blitzkrieg

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**Among these children, herded, helter-skelter,
Down in some London subway air-raid shelter,
One, scribbling now some careless, schoolboy ditties,
May, some day, pen a new "Tale of Two Cities."
One, idly drawing doodles another admires
May, some day, draft the plans for Wren-like spires.
The future of England, at peace, is in the keeping
Of babes, while bombs fall, playing or calmly sleeping.**

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See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Bruins Open Home-and-Home Series With Ranger Sextet—Pics in Garden Tonight

Presentation of Pennants And Trophies at Hub Rink

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Formal presentation to Bruins players of the National League championship pennant, the world championship pennant, and Stanley Cup medals will take place before the opening game of the season against the New York Rangers tomorrow night at the Boston Garden.

Having met and lost to one of its two National Hockey League arch opponents, Toronto, the Boston Bruins hope to do better against their other highly-regarded foe, New York Rangers, when they open a home-and-home engagement with them in Madison Square Garden tonight. Tomorrow evening the teams return for the second game of this series in Boston Garden.

These games between the Bruins and the Rangers will be the first since the dispute broke out between Art Ross and Lester Patrick over the rights to Angus "Scotty" Cameron of Regina Rangers, thought to be one of the most promising amateurs of last season. When Cameron was awarded to Rangers, Ross and President Weston Adams of the Bruins both resigned from the N. H. L. Board of Governors.

Cameron, however, will not be in the Rangers' uniform during these two games—and possibly never at all—for due to a back injury he is now appearing with New York Rovers in the Eastern Amateur League.

Revamped Team

In contrast to the Bruins, who are without only Terry Reardon and Mel Hill of last year's team, the Rangers will present quite a revamped outfit. Altogether there are five newcomers to the New York line-up, most important of whom is Sugar Jim Henry, a rookie who is stepping right into the pads left behind by Dave Kerr, who retired.

Henry has perhaps the most important position in the Ranger scheme for this winter, and Patrick is placing much faith in him. Originally Manager Lester intended to use Omer "Buck" Kelly in the Ranger nets, but Kelly was ill and could not work out during pre-season training. So far Sugar Jim's work could hardly be improved upon, for in two games he is still undefeated and has allowed the opposition just four goals.

Along with Kerr, the Rangers are also missing Dutch Hiller, who was sold to Detroit, Kilby Macdonald, to Hershey, and Muzz Patrick, drafted into the U. S. Army. To take their place Patrick has inserted into the line-up Grant Warwick, from Regina Rangers, Normie Tustin, from Minneapolis of the American Association, and Bill Juzda, up from the disbanded Philadelphia Ramblers of the American League. The Rangers, moreover, suffered a severe blow when they learned that Normie Burns could not come to the United States. Normie scored better than a goal a game for Washington Eagles in the Eastern League last winter.

Otherwise the Rangers will be the same, and spectators will recognize the names of the Colville brothers — Neil and Mac — Lynn Patrick, Alex Shibicky, Babe Pratt, Art Coulter, Ott Heller, Phil Watson, Clint Smith, Alfie Pike, and Bryan Hextall.

Mario at Hershey

With Frankie Mario having been sent to Hershey for seasoning and added experience, no new face graces the Bruins roster now. Pat McReavy, a Hershey regular last season who was brought up for the Stanley Cup play-off games, seems to have caught on with the Bruins, while Jack Shewchuk will be the 15th man as added insurance for the defense. Both Crawford and Clapper have slightly injured legs, and Shewchuk's assistance will probably be appreciated.

Rangers today were tied for second in the league with Toronto, just one point behind Chicago. Boston is at the bottom, having lost its only game so far. In other N. H. L. games tonight Americans are playing at Canadiens and Detroit at Toronto. Tomorrow night, besides the Bruins-Rangers contest, Canadiens will be at the Brooklyn Americans while Detroit will visit Chicago.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		New York
Dumart, lw	rw,	M. Colville
Schmidt, c	c,	N. Colville
Bauer, rw	lw,	Shibicky
Smith, ld	rd,	Coulter
Clapper, rd	ld,	Pratt
Brimsek, g	g,	Henry

Boston Spares: Conacher, Cowley, Wiseman, McReavy, Jackson, Cain, Shewchuk, Crawford, Hollett.

New York Spares: Juzda, Heller, Patrick, Watson, Smith, Hextall, Warwick, Pike, Tustin.

Time of game: 8:30 p. m.

Signs as Line Coach

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 15 (AP)—Arthur E. Lewis, line coach of the Cleveland Rams of the National Professional Football League, has signed a contract as varsity line coach at Washington and Lee University for the 1942 season, it was announced last night.

Horton Smith Wins $500 Top Prize With 140

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 15 (AP)—Playing with a brand new set of clubs that he unpacked Thursday morning, lanky Horton Smith, Pinehurst's new club professional, fired another two-under-par 70 yesterday for a 36-hole 140 to win the $500 first prize of the mid-south open golf tournament.

Smith blazed the trail with six birdies, sweeping down the home stretch with a sizzling 34 despite the failure of his putter to click on the last two holes.

Second honors in the first of the winter circuit tournaments went to Harry Cooper of Minneapolis, who trailed Smith by four strokes after sharing the day's spotlight with the veteran Gene Sarazen in the 69 bracket. Big Johnny Bulla of Greensboro, N. C., was third with a two-over-par 164.

Wesley Ferrell of Greensboro, former major league pitcher, led the amateurs with a 159.

The money winners:

Horton Smith, Pinehurst, 70-70—140 ($500).
Harry Cooper, Minneapolis, 75-69—144 ($350).
Johnny Bulla, Greensboro, N. C., 71-75—146 ($250).
Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond, Va., 73-74—147 ($130).
Johnny Palmer, Badin, N. C., 75-72—147 ($130).
Jim Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., 72-74—147 ($130).
Ernie Ball, Charlottesville, Va., 73-74—147 ($130).
Gene Sarazen, East Brookfield, Conn., 78-69—147 ($130).
Tommy Armour, Boca Raton, Fla., 70-78—148 ($50).
Charlie Parlow, Burlington, N. C., 73-75—148 ($50).
Felix Serafin, Scranton, Pa., 74-74—148 ($50).
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., 72-77—149 ($25).
Jim Ferrier, Chicago, 75-74—149 ($25).
Jack Helms, Harrisburg, Pa., 75-74—149 ($25).
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 73-76—149 ($25).

Smith's brilliant performance, coupled with 69's by Cooper and Sarazen, marked the only par-breaking rounds of the day.

Sarazen, who blazed the trail two days ago with a sparkling 63 in the pro-amateur event, showed flashes of the same brilliant play yesterday, carding a 33 for the first nine and a 36 for the back stretch.

Smith, who carded three birdies Thursday, was more erratic yesterday, going one over par on four holes, but managed six birdies to play under standard strokes.

The victory increased Smith's winnings for the year to $6,034. Bulla's third place winnings brought him up to $8,355 for 1941 tournament play.

By-Plays

Most Valuable Players

The most valuable players in the National and American Leagues for 1941 have been named. They are Dolph Camilli in the former and Joe Di Maggio in the latter. It is the first time this honor has been conferred on Camilli, and the second time Di Maggio has received it.

We believe that both selections were well merited. In the case of Camilli there was, in our opinion, no real standout in his league this year. Camilli played a fine defensive game during the past season. His brilliant fielding saved his teammates many an error and brought victory to his team where a miss on his part might easily have lost the contest and cost Brooklyn its pennant.

His batting was not of the .300 class, where the most valuable player is generally expected to be. But it is to be noted that in two offensive departments of the game which count heavily in the victory column—home runs and runs batted in—he led his league.

As was expected before the verdict was announced, the battle for the honor in the American League was between the great outfielders of the Yankees and Red Sox. They were unquestionably the outstanding players of the junior baseball circuit the past summer.

While we personally favored Williams for his great batting, we frankly admit that Di Maggio is worthy of the award. While he did not bat in the .400-class, as did Williams, the New Yorker was well up in the .300-class for the sixth successive year of major-league playing. His field was also brilliant.

We believe that in the case of both Camilli and Di Maggio it was their fielding that turned the scales in their favor for neither one lead his league in batting. Di Maggio was runner-up to Williams in the American, but Camilli was not even in the .300-class.

To the supporters of Williams we can only say that they were certainly justified in favoring the Red Sox star. We believe a vote for either is well merited. If Williams keeps on the way he went in 1941 he will surely win the award before he hangs up his glove for the last time. It may be quite a chance saying that next year's race will again be between Di Maggio and Williams; but if world conditions are such that the league operates as usual and neither of these two players is affected by the draft or other defense work, they will be engaged in another tight race for the most valuable award and 1942 may well find Williams winning the honor. And while we admire Di Maggio both as a ball player and sportsman of the highest type, we would like to see Williams rewarded for his fine playing and the great improvement which was noted in his temperament in 1941 over 1940.

G. M. R. H.

Hockey at a Glance

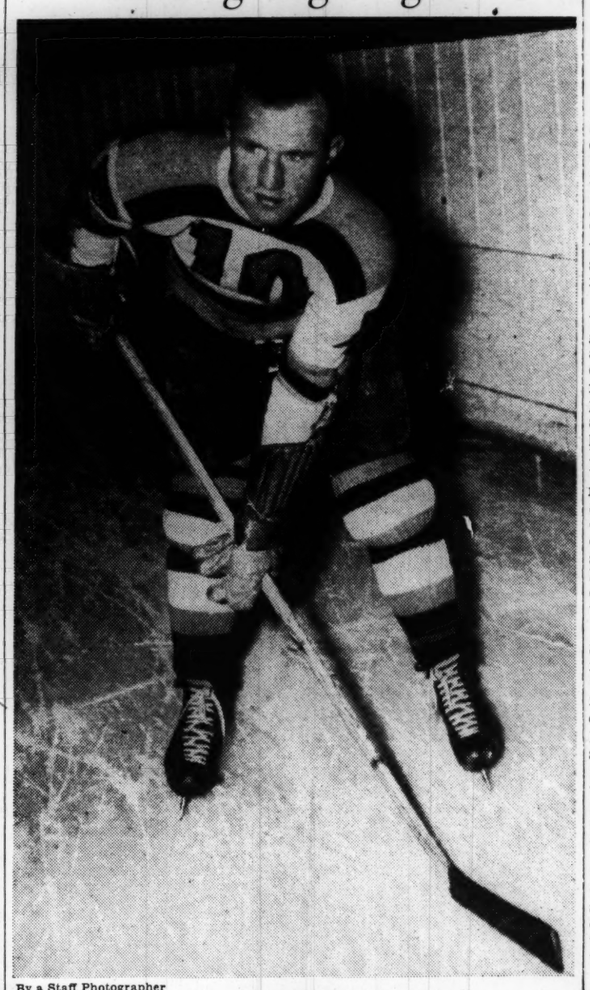
By the Associated Press

Result Nov. 14

American Association

Dallas 3, Fort Worth 2.

Aiming High Again



By a Staff Photographer

Bill Cowley

This veteran Bruins center who won the National Hockey League scoring championship, the Hart Trophy for the most valuable player in the league, and who set a new mark for assists last year, is hoping for another such outstanding season this winter. The Bruins play New York Rangers in New York tonight, and return home tomorrow for their first game in Boston Garden this season.

Yardage System Gaining Favor in A. A. U. Circles

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—One of the pet concerns of American track and field fans may be altered at the National A. A. U. convention at Philadelphia over the week end. There is more than an even chance that the rule requiring the National Outdoor Championships to be conducted under the metric system will be revised to make the use of yards or meters optional, which would mean that, with the possible exception of Olympic years, the yard system would prevail.

The average American never has been able to reconcile himself to the metric system, or to quite comprehend it. He has a vague recollection of learning in school that a meter is something like 39.37 inches, and he knows that's about three and one-half inches more than a yard, but when he gets to figuring beyond a yard he is lost.

To him a meter is the bad news in a taxi, or something which if you don't put a quarter in, you don't get any gas, and if used as a symbol of distance it is as confusing to him as telling a city man that a horse stands so many hands high, or a ship is going at so many knots, or the water is so many fathoms deep. He wants to know whose hands, and whose knots, and what's a fathom?

At first glance it does seem silly to use a measuring stick which few can comprehend, and we can be thankful it hasn't been used in other sports. It would be a little bewildering to a quarterback to be told it was second down, eight meters to go.

There was a very stout argument in favor of the metric system for track and field, however. It is the official system of the Olympic games for the simple reason that the nations using it far outnumber those using feet and yards.

Consequently, all international and world records are on the metric basis, and if an American athlete were to break any world records it naturally would have to be records established under the metric system.

In recent years feeble efforts have been made at the A. A. U. convention almost every year to have the metric system discarded for local consumption, but the rebuttal always was that it would deprive American athletes of the chance to break world records, which it would, except in cases where the athlete could be timed for intermediate distances corresponding to established meter races, or continue on a few paces when the recognized American distance is shorter.

At last year's convention, however, a proposal for a rule change came close to carrying, losing out to a last-minute rally by the opposition.

Boston, Stuyvesant Tie in Field Hockey

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Nov. 15 (AP)—The Boston field hockey team, supposedly the strongest of the eight groups entered in the Northeast tournament, could do no better than a 2 to 2 tie with the Stuyvesant Association Club, of Greenwich, Conn., as the women's series opened on the Adelphi College fields yesterday.

Boston led 2 to 0 at the end of the first half on goals by Adele Lysen and Natalie Park, but Judy Lachenbruch punched in a pair for Stuyvesant in the closing minutes of the second half and was robbed of a third by Edith Dixey, Boston goalie.

The Independent Athletic Club, composed of players from upper New York and Massachusetts, defeated the Long Island Reserves, 4 to 1, with Dorothy Sullivan scoring two goals. The Independent Reserves, however, were beaten by the New York Reserves, 4 to 1, as Josephine McCarthy scored twice for the winners.

The Long Island and New York first teams played a 1 to 1 tie in the final game.

College Football

Results Nov. 14

Bucknell 6.....George Washington 0
Newberry 32.....Mercer 13
New Britain St. Teachers 13..Arnold 0
Penn 150's 6.....Cornell 150's 2
Princeton Fresh 20.....Yale Fresh 6
Princeton Jayvees 21..Yale Jayvees 20
Princeton 150's 12.....Yale 150's 7
Rollins 13.....Tampa University 6
Shurtleff 26.....The Principia 14
Central Okla. State 19..East Central 0
Baker 15.....Ottawa U. 0
Southeastern (Okla.) State 27.....Murray Aggies 7
Washburn 33.....Rockhurst 0
Camp Croft 30.....Ga. State T. 0
Howard 20.....W Ky. T. 7
Neb. Wesleyan 12.....Hastings 6
Newberry 32.....Mercer 13
Syracuse Fresh. 32...Wyoming Sem. 7
West Chester 28.....Ithaca 0

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Chicago	2	0	1	5	5	3
Toronto	2	1	0	4	9	6
Rangers	2	0	0	4	7	4
Detroit	1	1	1	3	7	8
Americans	0	2	1	1	4	6
Canadiens	0	2	1	1	6	9
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2

Coming Games

Tonight

Boston Bruins at Rangers.
Americans at Canadiens.
Detroit at Toronto.

Sunday

Rangers at Boston Bruins.
Canadiens at Americans.
Detroit at Chicago.

Tuesday

Americans at Boston Bruins.
Toronto at Rangers.

Thursday

Boston Bruins at Chicago.
Americans at Rangers.
Toronto at Detroit.

Saturday

Rangers at Canadiens.
Chicago at Toronto.
Detroit at Americans.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

Brooklyn at Montreal.
Detroit at Toronto.
Boston at New York.

American League

Buffalo at Cleveland.
Pittsburgh at Hershey.
Indianapolis at Philadelphia.
Washington at Springfield.

American Association

Tulsa at Omaha.

Sunday

National League

Montreal at Brooklyn.
New York at Boston.
Detroit at Chicago.

American League

Philadelphia at Indianapolis.
Hershey at Buffalo.
Springfield at New Haven.
Pittsburgh at Providence.
Cleveland at Washington.

American Association

Minneapolis at St. Paul.
Omaha at St. Louis.
Tulsa at Kansas City.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 14

Yale 2, Princeton 0.
Princeton Fresh. 2, Yale Fresh. 1.
Wesleyan 2, Trinity 1.

Southern Four-Ball Tourney Contains Many Possibilities

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the annual golf tournaments in this country which receive little publicity outside sectional circles, is one which has possibilities of a Nationwide scale—the four-ball, best-ball championship of the Southern Golf Association, played this fall in Atlanta, Ga. It is an inter-State affair. The 14 member States are each entitled to send two competing pairs, designated as teams 1 and 2, and they engage in the ordinary match-play system that pertains to the Jaques Cup play at The Country Club, except that in the Southern event, as I understand it, there is no qualifying round at medal play.

The aforementioned "possibilities" are two-fold: first, the suggestion from a prominent Boston amateur that a national four-ball championship, with single pairs from all the different States, or two pairs from States or districts as specified by the U. S. G. A., might prove to be an exceedingly popular affair. The other possibility is that the Southern Association might see fit to invite pairs from States or districts outside of its own membership area, in which case there is little doubt that Massachusetts, one of the most four-ball-conscious sections in the country, might be very much interested.

One factor which makes this Southern four-ball annual tournament an event already endowed with a national flavor is that it was initiated with the primary motive of perpetuating the Bobby Jones performances in some more personal way than mere record-book statistics. Just why the sponsors chose a four-ball tournament as the medium is somewhat mystifying, unless from the angle of being a novelty in the Southern section. Danny Yates of Atlanta, brother of the more famous Charlie, mentioned, while on a visit here last summer, that the Southern Association four-ball championship is the only four-ball tournament of the season in his home district.

Eight of the 14 States in the Southern Association were represented in this year's party. Bobby Jones was there to greet them and Francis Ouimet also was there as a special guest. What was his surprise to find among the contestants none other than Dick Chapman, the 1940 national amateur champion, representing Alabama along with his partner, Sam Perry. Chapman is stationed in that State with an Army unit.

This No. 1 Alabama combination loomed as unbeatable; but Danny Yates and Dick Hackett, as Georgia No. 2 team, took the Alabamians into camp and then fell victims in the final, 5 and 4, to the No. 1 Georgia combination of Tom Barnes and Gene Dahlbender, Jr. Barnes is the youngster who praised Yates so fulsomely on his visit to Cape Cod, the one he figured might do exceedingly well in the national.

Massachusetts, one might imagine, would welcome the proposition of a national four-ball championship, or a bid to participate as a guest in the Southern. There probably isn't another State or section of the country in which four-ball play has anything like the vogue that has been true of the Bay State, and especially Greater Boston, for a matter of a couple of decades. What with the old Boston Four-Ball League, followed by the Metropolitan, then by the many sectional interclub leagues, annual invitation club four-ball tournaments, and a deluge of four-ball Saturday and Sunday tournaments in the home-club weekly schedules, this style of play has just about reached the saturation point.

Time was when Massachusetts amateurs were keen to earn a place on the State's Lesley Cup teams, and golfers in general watched the outcome of those annual matches with avid interest, but that day seems done. Interest in the showing of Massachusetts representatives in the national amateur perked up quite a bit this year by the grand showing of Ted Bishop, but it was a sort of cumulative interest as he progressed, rather than the prechampionship excitement engendered by the thought that the title might be on its way to Boston for the first time in a full decade.

Some of that old, and doubtless still latent excitement, might come to the surface in the case of Massachusetts participation in a national or semi-national four-ball championship. Think, for example, of how interest would perk up to see Ted Bishop and Emery Stratton, as one pair, and, say, the Martin twins, as another, starting for Atlanta to put in a Bay State bid for the Bobby Jones Trophy! The Bishop-Stratton combination was simply devastating in the Jaques Cup tournament and there is little doubt that it would give an excellent account of itself against any best-ball amateur combination in the country, which pretty well goes, likewise, for the Martin twins.

Olympics In Good Start On Home Ice

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Atlantic City
Dumond, lw	rw,	Wheeler
Chaisson, c	c,	Burlington
Gronsdal, rw	lw,	White
Andersen, ld	rd,	Dixon
Martin, rd	ld,	Stover
Polich, g	g,	Redmond

Boston Spares, McGill, Wade, Fitzgerald, Barry, Sullivan, Desrosiers, Baranowski, Yourkewicz.

Atlantic City Spares: Cheetham, Bowman, Kitts, Speck, McDonald, Horeck, Zippel, Cunningham, Kirby.

Referee: Gallagher.
Lineman: Cleary.
Time of game: 8:30 p. m.

The Boston Olympics, who won from the Atlantic City Sea Gulls by a 13-to-1 score at the Garden last night, will meet the Gulls again tonight at the North Station arena in the second of their two-game series.

This game tonight will be the second of three in as many days for the reorganized Olympics, who tomorrow morning are scheduled to take the train to New York for an engagement with the Rovers in Madison Square Garden.

The Pics opened their Eastern Amateur Hockey League season in the Garden last night before a crowd of about 9,000 fans. The 13-to-1 victory was the most one-sided victory ever recorded in that circuit.

Ray Chaisson, former Boston College star, led the attack by caging two goals and totalling five assists. The visitors were held to 15 shots at Goalie Vic Polich. Other scorers for Boston were:

Lloyd Gronsdal with three; Fishy Dumond with two; Jake Wade, Ed Barry, Jack McGill, Clare Martin, Johnny Fitzgerald and Al Baronowski, one each. Stub Cheetham scored Atlantic City's only marker of the game in the second period. He was unassisted.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

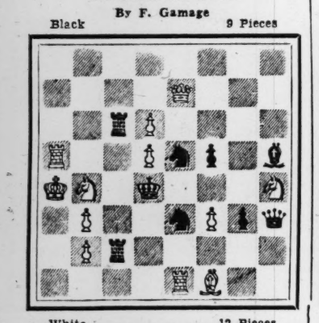
Nov. 15, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2401

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



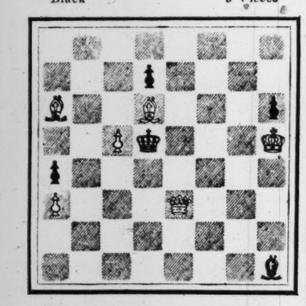
White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
8/4Q3/2rP4/R2Pktp1b/KKt1k3K1/1P2ktPpq/1Pr5/4RB2

(Honorable Mention, British Chess Magazine, Jan.-June, 1941)

Problem No. 2402

Especially composed for The Christian Science Monitor by R. Cheney, Washington, D. C.

Black 5 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
8/3p4/B2B3p/2Pk3K/p7/P3Q3/8/7b
White to play and mate in three.

Solutions to Problems

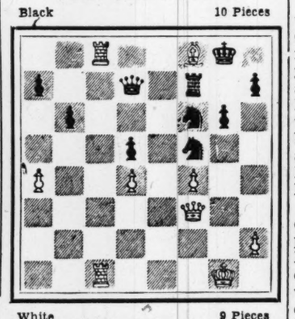
No. 2399. 1. P-B3 KxPch
2. P-B4 RxPch
3. P-K4 mate

Note this was given as a two-mover in error.

No. 2400. Q-Q
End-Game No. 588. Black wins: 1 RxPch; 2 KxR, Q-Kt5ch; 3 K-R, Q-R6ch; 4 K-Kt, Q-Kt6ch; 5 K-R, QxRch; 6 K-Kt2, R-B7ch; 7 K-R3, Q-R8ch; 8 K-Kt3, Q-Kt7 mate.

End-Game No. 589

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and win
2R2Bk1/p2q1r1p/1p3ktp1/3p1kt2/P2P1P2/5Q2/1P/2R3K1

(This is the critical position in the Reshevsky-Fine game in the 1941 New York State Championship. Fine points out in the October Chess Review that Reshevsky missed the winning line.)

Basic Chess Endings

Reuben Fine has just written a book which will be a "must" for all students of chess. The title "Basic Chess Endings" is descriptive of the contents of this, the only comprehensive work in English dealing with one of the most important phases of the game.

Altogether there are 573 pages, closely but clearly printed, interspersed with 607 diagrams, devoted to various kinds of endings, all of them of practical importance to the player. 80 pages are used to treat King and Pawn endings!

A typographical refinement that makes for ease in using the book is the way the main variation, in each example, is printed in heavier type. In this way, the pages can be filled without giving a jumbled appearance.

David McKay Company, Philadelphia, who have published most of the recent chess books, maintain their high standard with this, which lists for $3.50.

St. Louis Game

This game, from the 1941 U. S. Chess Federation Open Tournament, held this summer in St. Louis, was selected by Reuben Fine for special comment in his "The Game of the Month," a regular Chess Review feature. He considers it his best performance in the tournament, which he won.

Catalan Opening

Fine	Steiner	Fine	Steiner
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 BPxP	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 PxP	RxRch
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 RxR	Kt-B
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt5ch	17 Kt-B4	Q-B4
5 B-Q2	Q-K2	18 Kt(B3)-K5	P-QR4
6 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	19 Q-Q2	R-R3
7 Castles	P-B3	20 R-QB	B-B4
8 Q-B2	Castles	21 KtxBP	Kt-K5
9 BxB	QxB	22 Q-K	R-KB3
10 QKt-Q2	R-K	23 Kt(B7)-K5	QxQP
11 KR-K	P-K4	24 P-KKt4	P-QKt4
12 P-QR3	Q-Kt3	25 PxB	PxKt
13 P-K4	KPxQP	26 QxKt	Resigns

New York State Championship Game

Here is an exciting encounter between two of the State's leading experts.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Denker	Willman	Denker	Willman
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-K5	BxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 PxB	Q-Kt4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	17 P-B4	Q-Kt5
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	18 Q-KB2	Kt-B4
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	19 P-K4	Kt-K2
6 P-K3	Castles	20 R-Q3	Kt-Kt3
7 R-B	P-B3	21 P-KKt3	P-Kt3
8 Q-B2	R-K	22 R-Q6	Kt-K2
9 P-QR3	Kt-B	23 R(B)-Q	K-B
10 B-Q3	PxP	24 B-K2	Q-R6
11 BxBP	Kt-Kt3	25 R(Q)-Q2	R-Kt
12 Castles	P-QR3	26 Kt-Q	P-KKt4
13 BxKt	BxB	27 Kt-K3	PxP
14 KR-Q	Kt-R5	28 QxP	Resigns

Women's Championship Match

Mrs. Adele Rivero, champion, and Miss N. May Karff, former champion and challenger, play their first match game tomorrow at the Marshall Chess Club.

The second game will be played Dec. 3 at the Queens Chess Club, New York, N. Y.

On Uncle Sam's Team Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—Aviation Cadet Terry Nidiffer of Elizabethton, Tenn., is used to doing things in a big way and he hopes to do the same for Uncle Sam as a pilot in the Army Air Corps. He lettered four years in both basketball and baseball at Lincoln Memorial University of Harrowgate, Tenn., serving as captain of both teams.

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Chicken Consommé Washington Potage Liberty
Frozen Fresh Mint Sherbet, American
Roast Stuffed Vermont Turkey
Pilgrim Dressing Cranberry Sauce
or Filet Mignon Fresh Mushroom Sauce
choice of vegetable and potato
Duxbury Hubbard Squash Fresh Garden Peas
Creamed Silver Onions Hawaiian Sweet Potatoes
Creamed Whipped Potatoes Baked Idaho Potato
Relish Tray Served
Assorted Hot Rolls Wheat Wafers
Hot Cheese Muffins
choice of dessert
New England Plum Pudding with Hard Sauce
Hot Mince Cranberry Pie Green Apple Pie
Pumpkin Pie Peppermint Stick Ice Cream
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Sunday Dinners, 75c, 2:00 to 8:00 KINGSLEY 9788

John Harkinson
5333 Germantown Ave.
Lunch 12:00 to 2:30
Dinner 5:00 to 8:00
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est) 350,000
Previous day's sales 840,342
1941 volume to date 126,321,738
1940 volume to date 181,324,616

Stock Market Irregular In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Assorted stock market favorites today extended Friday's rally by modest fractions but many leaders seemed to have run out of rising fuel.

The list displayed uneven tendencies at the start and minor price variations either way ruled near the final hour. Dealings slowed after a fairly lively opening.

Up at intervals were Bethlehem, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Rubber, Consolidated Edison, Westinghouse, Union Carbide and Standard Oil (NJ).

Union Pacific and American Tobacco "B" backed into new low ground for the year. In arrears occasionally were Chrysler, Youngstown Sheet, Woolworth, American Telephone, Texas Co., American Can, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum and United Aircraft.

Wall Street still was hopeful of more constructive labor developments in the wake of the President's statement yesterday on the threatened coal strike but many customers refrained from getting too bullish pending more light on this situation.

International and business items failed to provide much speculative stimulation.

Bonds Irregular

Gains were fairly numerous in the bond list today although the usual week end lightening of trading commitments gave prices an irregular tone in the late dealings.

Various rail loans were in demand at fractionally improved levels, with buyers acting on the theory that Friday's recovery might be extended in view of the more confident sentiment engendered by President Roosevelt's pronouncement on the labor situation.

In the plus division were Erie, when issued, 4½s, Commercial Mackay incomes, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Big Four 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, and Portland General Electric 4½s. Bonds settling a little lower included New York Central 5s, Wabash first 5s of '39 and International Hydro Electric 6s.

Changes were narrow and dealing small in U. S. Governments and foreign loans.

U. S. Gold Imports In Week $14,141,103

WASHINGTON (AP)—A large shipment from Australia boosted gold imports to $14,141,103 last week.

The Commerce Department said the total, which was somewhat larger than any recent week, was due mostly to a shipment of $5,929,378 from Australia. Other large deliveries included $3,751,454 from Canada, $2,099,729 from Colombia, and $1,330,416 from the Philippine Islands.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $21,037,304 during the week ended Nov. 5 to a total of $2,066,593,548.

Silver imports amounted to $1,023,122, including $610,084 from Mexico and $273,032 from Canada.

Churchill May Speak To N.A.M. on Dec. 5

NEW YORK (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has been asked by the National Association of Manufacturers to be the principal speaker Dec. 5 at the banquet closing its annual convention.

The speech would be via telephone from No. 10 Downing Street to 3,000 or more American industrialists, Cabinet members and government officials grouped in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel before a loudspeaker set on an otherwise empty rostrum.

Walter D. Fuller, President of the N. A. M., announced the invitation to Mr. Churchill.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Minn-Moline P	Imp pf $6.50	Dec. 8	Nov. 26
Nat Supply Co	5½		
do pf	$3.43¾	Dec. 29	Dec. 16
	$3.75	Dec. 29	Dec. 16
Telephone B & S Co 7 1st pf	60c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1

Extra

Am Laundry Mch	$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Bulova Watch	$1	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace	15c	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Kaufman Dept Strs Inc Common	35c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
May McEwan Kaiser Co.	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20

Irregular

Vulcan Detin	$1.50	Mar. 20	Mar. 10

Year End

Am Meter	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 26
Dixie-Vortex	25c	Dec. 18	Dec. 4
Dures Plas & Ch	$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Pennroad Corp	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Roosevelt Field Inc	25c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Underwood-E-F	$1.25	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Vulcan Detin	$3.50	Dec. 20	Dec. 10

Regular

Am Laundry Mch	20c	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 19	
Am Mch & Fdry	20c	Dec. 26	Dec. 10	
Bang Hyd El 7 pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 10	
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 10	
Bank of Nova Scot	$3	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 16	
Bulova Watch	50c	Q Dec. 15	Dec. 5	
Dixie-Vortex "A"	62½c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 10	
Dur Plas & Ch pf	37½c	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 17	
English Elec "A"	62½c	Q Dec. 15	Nov. 29	
Humble Oil & Ref	62½c	Dec. 26	Nov. 26	
Ill Cent (LL)	$2	S Jan. 1	Dec. 11	
Kaufman D S pf	$1.25	Q Dec. 15	Dec. 1	
Leslie Salt	65c	Q Dec. 15	Nov. 22	
Master Elec	60c	Q Dec. 20	Dec. 5	
May McE Kaiser Co pf	25c	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 20	
	$1	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 20	
New Bedford Cord	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Do B	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Newport Electric	50c	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 22	
Nor States Pow (Wis) 5 pf	$1.25	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 20	
Ocean f. Coastal Highway Br $3 cum pf	75c	Dec. 1		
Royalite Oil	50c	S Dec. 1	Nov. 17	
Tennessee Corp	25c	Dec. 12	Nov. 26	
U S Freight Co	25c	Dec. 5	Nov. 25	
Vulcan Detin pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 20	Jan. 10	
Do pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 20	Apr. 10	
Wellman Engineer	10c	Dec. 1	Nov. 17	
Western R E Trustees (Boston)	$2	S Dec. 1	Nov. 19	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	N'v 14
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	47	47	47	+ ⅜
8½	5½	Adams Ex (.30g)	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 5
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	5	12⅛	12	12	N'v 14
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	6	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
⅝	¼	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	15	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
⅝	¼	Alleghany Corp	2	¼	¼	¼	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	8⅞	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	16½	16½	16½	N'v 12
23⅜	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	7	21⅜	21⅜	21½	− ⅛
11¼	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	149	149	149	−1
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	N'v 6
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13½	13½	13½	
9	5¼	Allied Stores	9	6⅜	6½	6½	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	N'v 5
37	24¾	Allis-Ch M 1½g	12	26¼	26	26	+ ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	6	19⅛	19⅛	18½	N'v 14
13⅜	11	Amal Leather	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	58¼	58¼	58¼	N'v 14
20¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	12	20¾	20	20½	N'v 14
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	6	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
8¼	5	Am Bosch	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	2	31¾	31⅜	31¾	N'v 14
3	1	Am Cable & R	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	N'v 14
95¼	73⅜	Am Can (4)	10	76⅜	76	76	− ⅜
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	4	178	177⅜	178	− ½
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	5	28	27	28	+1¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	67	67	67	+ ¼
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	7	107½	107½	107½	N'v 14
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	N'v 12
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	9¼	9	9¼	
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	N'v 13
1⅞	1	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	3	½	½	½	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1⅛k	4	22	21¾	22	+1¼
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	2	16	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅝
3⅞	1⅞	Am & F P 2 pf	1		1⅞	1⅞	
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	1	34	34	34	− ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	N'v 13
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 14
30½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	N'v 10
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	8	3⅝	3½	3½	
13¼	7¾	Am Inv Ill (.80)	2	8	8	8	N'v 14
50	41⅞	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	N'v 13
17½	9½	Am Locomotive	15	10¼	10¼	10¼	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	2	87	85½	87	N'v 14
13¾	10	Am M & F (.94g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6½	2¼	Am M & Metal	4	19	19	19	N'v 14
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)					
3¼	⅛	Am Power & Lt	5	1¼	⅝	⅝	
46¾	27½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	4	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
39	23	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	4	24⅞	24¼	24¼	− ½
7¼	4½	Am Rad & S .45g	25	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
15⅞	11¾	Am Roll M (1.40)	16	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating (1g)	1	9	9	9	
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	17	37½	36½	36⅞	N'v 12
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	150	150	150	N'v 14
54	33⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
28½	18½	Am Stl Fd 1½g	5	18⅞	18¾	18¾	− ⅛
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (¾g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	N'v 13
13½	8¼	Am Stove(1.20g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	N'v 6
20	14	Am Sug R (½g)	2	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	N'v 14
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	94½	94½	94½	N'v 14
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	N'v 12
168¾	147⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	149¾	149	149	− ⅜
73½	52	Am Tobacco 4½g	5	51½	51¼	51¼	− ¾
74½	53¾	Am Tob pf B 4½g	8	53½	53¼	53¼	− ¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149	148	148	−2
7	4	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	N'v 13
7¼	2¾	Am Water Wks	14	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	82	82	82	N'v 10
8⅝	5⅛	Am Woolen	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Am Wool pf (7k)	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	22	26¾	26¼	26⅜	− ⅛
17¼	11⅝	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	14	13¾	14	N'v 13
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
2⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	4	31	31	31	N'v 12
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	
5½	3⅞	Armour Ill	9	4	4	4	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	66	66	66	− ⅛
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
24⅜	23	Armstrg C 1½g	3	25½	25½	25½	− ⅜
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	N'v 14
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.77½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	N'v 14
7⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	N'v 14
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	82	82	82	N'v 13
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	N'v 14
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	8	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	5	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	− ⅛
45½	13½	Atl Coast Line	8	25⅞	25½	25½	− ⅛
56	16½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	44	43½	43½	N'v 14
27½	19½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	54	53⅞	54	N'v 13
111⅛	107	Atl Refining (1a)	3	27	27	27	+ ¼
7½	6⅝	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	109½	109½	109½	N'v 10
51	47½	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
72¼	61	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	51	51	51	N'v 14
9¼	6	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	683¼	68¼	68¼	N'v 13
3⅞	1⅜	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8	8	8	N'v 14
5¼	2⅜	Austin Nichols	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	N'v 7
		Aviation Corp					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	− ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ¼
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	N'v 14
13½	7	Barber As ⅛e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	N'v 12
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.60g)	4	9	9	9	
24⅞	16½	Bath I W (1¼g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
31⅜	21⅞	Bayuk Cig (1½)	8	22¾	21⅞	22⅜	N'v 14
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25½	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅜
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117	117	117	N'v 12
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	N'v 14
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	3	37½	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	13½	Benef Ind (1¼g)	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	53	53	53	N'v 14
34¾	26½	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	27¼	27⅛	27¼	N'v 14
89½	56¾	Beth Steel (6g)	23	58⅞	57⅝	57⅝	− ⅝
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	121	121	121	N'v 14
23⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	2	29¼	28¾	28¾	N'v 12
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	1	20	20	20	− ⅛
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .45g	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	14½	Bliss & L ¾g	4	14	13¾	13¾	N'v 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	6	20	19⅝	19⅞	
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	29½	29½	29½	N'v 13
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21	21	21	N'v 13
21⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	5	20	20¾	21	+ ¼
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	30	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
39⅜	29½	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	N'v 14
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.40)	5	4	4	4	N'v 10
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B 3¾g	3	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
25⅜	17⅝	Briggs Mfg 1½g	4	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	N'v 14
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	N'v 14
28⅛	21⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	N'v 14
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	N'v 12
14¼	9⅜	Bkly Un Gas	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	N'v 12
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	3	17½	17½	17½	N'v 14
12⅜	8½	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	9½	9½	9½	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
8¼	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	7	6	6	6	N'v 14
34¼	20½	Bullard (1½g)	1	21	21	21	+ ½
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	30¾	30	30¾	+1
20⅞	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	56¼	56	56	N'v 12
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.70g)	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	3	2⅞	3	N'v 14
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	N'v 14
4⅜	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 13
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8	7¾	7¾	N'v 13
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅜
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	11	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅜	Campb Wy 1.10g	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	2	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	− ¼
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
39⅞	33⅞	Cannon M (1½g)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	− ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	2	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
3½	2⅛	Car & Gen (.10)	2	3	3	3	
87¾	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	1	78½	78½	78½	+ ¼
50⅜	37	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	38	38	38	
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1⅛g)	7	22½	22	22½	− ⅛
10½	6⅞	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	19	17¾	17½	17⅜	N'v 14
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	5	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
2	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
13	5	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	29¼	29	29	
5⅜	2⅝	Cert-teed Prod	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1½g)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	N'v 14
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	17	19	17⅞	19	N'v 14
18	8½	Checker Cab	1	8½	8½	8½	N'v 14
44½	33⅜	Ches & Ohio (3)	5	34	34	34	+ ⅛
35⅜	27½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	28	28	28	N'v 14
20⅞	15⅜	Ches Corp	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	N'v 12
9⅜	7⅜	Chi & E Ill	9	1⅛	1	1	N'v 14
6½	3	Chi E Ill A	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	N'v 14
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	2	2	2	2	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
8¼	4¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	28	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	N'v 12
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
		Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 13
		C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 14
		C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	N'v 10
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	N'v 14
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 14
72½	52	Chrysler (6g)	21	53	52⅜	52⅜	− ¼
10¾	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2½g	2	34	34	34	+ ⅛
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	8	38½	38¼	38¼	− ¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	6	37	36¾	37	+ ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	5	96½	96	96½	+1
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	63¾	63	63	N'v 12
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	9	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	N'v 13
30¼	16	Collins & A (3g)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
21¾	14⅜	Colum Br A (2g)	6	15¾	15⅜	15¾	N'v 14
21	14¼	Colum Br B (2g)	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
4⅞	1⅜	Col G&E (.10g)	60	1⅝	1½	1½	
82½	52	Col G&E pf A (6)	11	54	52¾	52¾	− ½
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	6¾	6½	6½	− ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	11	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅛
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	N'v 14
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	12	22¼	22	22	− ⅛
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	N'v 7
37⅞	26	Coml Inv Tr (4)	16	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	N'v 3
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (¼g)	21	9	8⅞	9	− ⅛
65⅝	49	Com'th & South	72	⅛	⅛	⅛	
30½	20¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	53¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
18¾	14	Conde Edis (1.80)	84	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
107⅜	95	Conde Nast(¾g)	5	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	N'v 14
1⅛	½	Congoleum (1)	8	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	− ⅛
11	7¼	Cons Aircraft 2g	4	21	20¾	20¾	− ⅛
65⅝	53¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
23⅜	14	Cons Cop (½g)	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed (1.80g)	72	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
1⅛	½	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	97½	97½	97½	
11	7¼	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	N'v 14
3	1⅜	Cons F pf (¾k)	6	93¾	93¾	93¾	
72½	52	Cons Laundries	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 13
6½	5¼	Consol O

Commerce and Finance

Congressional Group May Trim Budget; Save Billion Dollars

Business and Industry

Demand for Federal Economy Is Becoming More Insistent

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

There can hardly be any quarrel with the postulate that nondefense expenditures of an unessential nature should be drastically curtailed or entirely eliminated during the present emergency. At a time when every individual in the nation is feeling the restrictive effects of the present war, such as higher taxes, creeping inflation, priorities and allocations, small patience is felt by those who have to pay the bill with persons who argue or act as if there should be no interference with costly projects paid for out of the public purse but patently unrelated to the defense program.

The time has long since gone by when superimposing normal peace objectives upon a war economy has the slightest validity in any reputable agenda. Yet there are numerous projects now being pushed and others contemplated which will consume hundreds of millions of dollars, and deflect the labor of thousands of men, which have little or no connection with the business of building the Ramparts of Democracy. It may be that in time legislators will get around to shutting off the flow of funds to make-work schemes but they lack the urge to do it unless they hear from the voters in unmistakable terms. Money from the pork barrel that goes into one's own bailiwick has for long years been regarded as insurance against short tenure of office. It takes patriotism of the first order to ignore the local cry and respond to the nation's need.

Need of Plugging Up Leaks

Today money is being spent in such astounding amounts that the astronomical figures are apt to make the observer feel there is little use in plugging up the leaks. There is danger in this attitude, however, since public servants may too easily become lax if no censure follows a spendthrift course. Watching how one's representatives spend money is not suspicion; it is rather the watchfulness which induces official care. To presume to criticize official acts is the prerogative of every citizen. He may not be better informed nor his judgment sounder than those who represent him, but he has a right to voice praise or blame, and Mr. and Mrs. America are becoming increasingly aware that the collective voice is effective.

The present public debt of about $53,000,000,000 is just twice the peak debt of $26,596,000,000 in the first World War financing period, and current spending is at the rate of a billion dollars a month more than revenues. On this basis it will not be long before the Federal debt limit of $65,000,000,000 will be reached. Then a new debt ceiling will have to be designated.

Higher debts simply cannot be viewed with equanimity. Each new billion, not paid for out of current income, must be viewed as adding to the millstone around the collective neck of the Nation's workers in years to come. What a fallacy to wave it aside almost nonchalantly as the Federal Reserve chairman has done recently by saying we only owe it to ourselves. On that basis we never could "go broke." But we certainly could have ruination for large sections of the population if debts are repudiated because they cannot be met.

A Salutary Task

The only excuse for enlarging upon the dangers of excessive debt in wartime is to guard against the unnecessary expenditure of dollars not contributing to defense. Already an economy committee headed by Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia has proposed a $2,000,000,000 cut in domestic expenditures. The committee has the unpleasant but salutary task of taking away from thousands moneys to which they feel entitled or have become used to receiving. This committee will need the support of an interested public bent on seeing objective justice fostered.

This cut, in Senator Byrd's opinion, would represent 25 per cent of estimated domestic expenditures of $8,000,000,000. But already the committee's difficulties increase, because the budget director hands it an estimate of $6,581,000,000 for nondefense expenditures. On the basis of a $2,000,000,000 saving, this would necessitate a cut of one-third instead of one-fourth in the budget, manifestly a much more difficult job. The Senator laid the reduced estimate to "subterfuge in bookkeeping," which transferred many erstwhile normal expenditures to the emergency defense budget.

Indicative of how the economy axe will hurt is the estimate that to save the two billion dollars will necessitate drastic cuts in the CCC, the NYA, public works, farm aid, work relief and Federal bureaus. The Budget Bureau's estimate is that youth-aid might have to be slashed 94.8 per cent, work relief 73.9 per cent, farm aid 45.5 per cent, public works 19.9 per cent and civil agencies and departments 16 per cent.

Public Expects Economy

That such reductions would meet with strong opposition is to be expected. They are, of course, arbitrary cuts which are merely a working basis for continued study. They may be held inequitable or unworkable, but at least they represent a step towards economy, however faltering may be the proposal that finally emerges. The public believes that substantial economies are possible, having been told frequently of the big expansion of Federal bureaus and the heavy additions to payrolls long before the defense program began. The published statement that eight defense agencies are spending $10,000,000 a year to describe the progress of the defense program while 26 other agencies spend $20,000,000 to publicize nondefense activities is a case in point.

The spending of large sums on the Rural Electrification Administration projects is a procedure which today is open to question, especially if in the process substantial amounts of "critical" or scarce material is used in the construction program. The National Economy League points out that the administrative expenses of the REA have grown each year from $900,000 in 1937 to $3,500,000 in 1941, while it is authorized to spend $40,000,000 in the 10-year program which began in 1936. But can it be financed with public money when war impends, as feasibly as in peace times?

The St. Lawrence Project

There is a drive on at present calling for the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars to implement an agreement between the United States and Canada which provides for developing cooperatively the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence river basin for navigation and power. It calls for a total estimated cost of close to $600,000,000, but critics declare its costs cannot be accurately fixed. Such undertakings invariably add up to more than at first thought. The Panama Canal cost 2½ times the original estimate. The Administration's reasons for pushing the project are that more power is needed before long and that better navigation facilities are desirable.

Where such an argument bogs down, however, is in the assumption that such a huge expenditure will aid the defense effort. Can St. Lawrence power be of any industrial use until 1946? It will take about 4 years to complete the effort. Critical materials will have to be spared from the pool out of which comes defense weapons. Are turbines for 1946 more important than guns and airplanes for 1942? This is not altogether a hypothetical question, since United States is rationing the critical substances needed to build these weapons. The question of how long the war can last is important to this problem. If the war ends in 4 years, it is easy to visualize how valuable the St. Lawrence power plan will be as a postwar project to minimize depression influences. Moreover, opinion is growing in Canada that postponement of this costly undertaking is necessary.

Other projects that can be postponed include many reclamation activities and much river, harbor and flood control work. The costly Florida Ship Canal proposition, if deemed desirable, should certainly be regarded as public works of a postwar "backlog" variety. Congress should be "backed up" by the folks at home in resisting pressure groups with pet plans. Everything should be subordinated to fostering the greatest efficiency to the end that peace may be hastened.

Babson Tells Ways to Meet Living Costs

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—I know something about "cost-of-living" indices. When I was Assistant to the Secretary of Labor I had a hand in making the government cost-of-living index then in use. The U. S. Bureau of Labor's present index is complete, but impractical. One hundred and ninety eight different goods and services are priced. Rents are priced in 33 cities for a varying number of dwellings where wage earners and clerical workers live, depending upon the size of the city—from 450 in Manchester, N. H., to 2,750 in New York City.

What's In the Index?

The cost-of-living index is made up by combining a separate index for each group of expenditures. The food group is derived from such items as cereals and bakery products; meats, fish, and poultry; eggs and dairy products; fruits and vegetables; fats and oils; sugar and beverages. "Cereals" include white flour, macaroni, corn flakes, and corn meal; whereas "fruits and vegetables" include apples, bananas, oranges, green beans, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, onions, potatoes, spinach, sweet potatoes, as well as the canned and dried varieties.

Other groups cover clothing, rent, fuel, electricity, house furnishings, insurance, and miscellaneous. There is an index for each of the 33 cities covered. Thus, the index is not meant to represent the cost-of-living on farms. I have adjusted this U. S. index to cover the 15 per cent waste which goes into the garbage pail and elsewhere.

I, however, have made on allowance for the billions wasted on crime, harmful drugs, etc. The importance of waste cannot be too highly emphasized in computing a cost-of-living index, particularly in these times. The President, in his proclamation establishing Civilian Defense Week says, "We must halt the waste and all unnecessary use of critical materials." I submit my index below:

Food	28.6
Clothing	8.4
Rent	18.0
Fuel, Electricity, and Ice	4.4
House Furnishings	4.2
Miscellaneous	20.7
Insurance	.7
Garbage Pail and Other Waste	15.0
Total	100.0

Manufacturers and wholesalers are urging retailers to stock up. Retail inventories are now very high and orders for future deliveries of new merchandise are higher than current inventories. However, to date, retailers have not generally marked up prices to meet increased wholesale prices. They may have to do so after current inventories are exhausted.

With more people employed and some having higher wages, more cash is available to spend today than in a good many years. As a result, people are demanding the very best and the highest-priced goods. However, in many instances they could, and should, buy the cheaper lines of merchandise. For example, a pair of men's good shoes can be bought for $3.60. It certainly is not necessary to pay $8.50, or more.

Cost of Food

Some food prices are up; many are the same as, or lower than, a year ago. For example, canned soups have not risen, nor have fresh fruits and vegetables. Meat sales and prices are both rising; but beef is still a good value compared with a year ago. Salmon has gone up; but crab meat is lower. Rice, dressed poultry, corn, and sugar are also among the items which have not had any appreciable upward move.

Watch the newspaper ads and buy things which are plentiful, as squash and apples are now. Buy cheaper cuts of meat. Bottom of the rounds sells in Boston for 32 cents a pound and has as much food value as sirloin at 65 cents. Why buy for "tenderness" when you can get as much nourishment for less money and have a smaller dental bill? There is a 3-5 cent difference between canned "standard" peas and "fancy" peas. The standard pea has more food value and costs less. The fancy pea only looks and tastes better.

Building costs, including materials and labor, are about 12 per cent above a year ago. Before building a new house today prospective home-owners should perhaps consider the purchase of foreclosed property, from banks and insurance companies. Much of this property is available and has been put into good shape. Such property may be financed on a modest down payment and easy monthly installments. Thus the total cost of owning a house today may be even less than in the past if people will take time to shop around.

The rise to date in the over-all cost of living is fully compensated for by the fact that there has been a continual increase in the number of people employed. This monthly increase is now running at the rate of about 450,000 persons. As some one member of a family, heretofore unemployed, gets employment, this raises the total family income and compensates for any increase in the cost-of-living.

Some 80 per cent of our workers are engaged in non-defense industries which cannot possibly pay increased wages. Civil service and other government employees are in the same boat. They will feel rising living costs more than any group. The 5 per cent minority group can readily adjust themselves to meet higher prices. Most of those, however, who are not in the defense industries must change their purchasing habits.

U. S. Budget Deficit in 1943 Is Estimated at 20 Billions

Third of a series of six or more articles on Federal policy as related to the subject of the national budget, taxes, and price control.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Since the Administration has asked Congress for $5,000,000,000 more of tax revenues, to be voted this year before Jan. 1, a look at the budget prospects is in order.

It had been understood that after the signing Sept. 20 of the Revenue Act of 1941, adding an estimated $3,500,000,000 of revenues, further tax bills this year were out, even the "administration" bill for hardship cases. Bog-down in price control bill-writing, however, plus the recent staggering deficit estimate, re-open the question.

The official estimate is that the deficit for the current fiscal year will be around $12,500,000,000—i. e. outgo of around $24,500,000,000 and intake of around $12,000,000,000.

Revenue 50 Per Cent of Outgo

This figure compares with the recent past as follows, in millions of dollars:

Year ending June 30	Revenue	Outlays	Deficit
1942	12,000	24,581	12,583
1941	7,607	12,710	5,103
1940	5,387	9,000	3,713
1939	5,165	8,708	3,543
1938	5,855	7,240	1,395

Of the above 1942 revenues about $10,000,000,000 are estimated to come from the schedules in effect Dec. 31, 1940, and the other $2,000,000,000 from the Revenue Act of 1941. This act, scheduled to raise $3,500,000,00 a year at last summer's rate of business, will apply on the "miscellaneous revenue" side for only nine months of the current fiscal year (from Oct. 1) while its increased income taxes will apply only for half a year, i. e., in 1942 on 1941 incomes.

Of the huge outgo, about $18,000,000,000 is slated for national defense and the other $6,500,000,000 for "nondefense."

This looks like an "inflation gap" of round $12,000,000,000, or 50 per cent, as a justification for more taxes.

By comparison, while this country was in World War I it covered only about one third its outlays; the "gap" was two-thirds. On a comparable basis Britain's gap is round 50 per cent. No one knows the German budget "gap."

But reasoning from an apparent $12,000,000,000 "inflation gap" must be done cautiously.

First, it takes no account of Social Security revenues. Present rates will probably bring in between $2,000,000,000 and $2,500,000,000 for the current fiscal year, less outgo of under $400,000,000.

Social Security revenues are easily figured in the rough. They apply on pay rolls running now close to $45,000,000,000 a year; so each one per cent is round $450,000,000. A total of 5 per cent is now collected, and though part nominally goes to the states, they have to lend it to the federal government, which in effect gets the entire 5 per cent. By the end of the current fiscal year each 1 per cent will probably mean an annual federal take of round $500,000,000.

'Inflation Gap' Already Here

That leaves a gap of round $10,000,000,000 or 40 per cent. That is without counting Treasury affiliates . . . mostly RFC for plant and stockpiling, partly offset by repayments to other affiliates like HOLC, etc.

However, the curious thing is that this "inflation gap" is not merely something in the future. It is already here. The net deficit for the first four months of the current fiscal year shows on the Treasury statement at round $4,700,000,000, or at the annual rate of over $14,000,000,000—considerably above the estimate for the full yeear. This figure compares statistically with the $12,000,000,000 figure, for neither one takes Social Security into account.

This phrase "inflation gap" is really only the most fashionable recent word for "net cash outgo," a figure compiled monthly by the Treasury since the days of "pump-priming" talk. It is, in fact, the same thing as what used to be called "pump-priming." This used to run around $300,000,000 a month. Now it is running round $800,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 a month, according to the Treasury's monthly Bulletin.

It seems safe to assume, therefore, that the rate of deficit, or "inflation gap," will not increase for the rest of the fiscal year. National defense outlays, now running round $1,500,000,000 a month, will soar on upward, but so also will revenues, as (1) business improves (2) income tax payments shift from the 1940 income on which they are still being paid, to 1941 incomes, and (3) the new income tax rates begin to apply.

The joker therefore is that if this terrible $12,000,000,000 deficit were to be a real "inflation gap," automatically implying a sharp upward boost in the cost of living, it ought to have begun to show its effects sharply already.

So far, however, it has not. The rise in the cost of living to date has been almost wholly an artificial result of the farm program plus wage increases. If those were cut out, the combined rise even in such items as building costs, clothing, and certain durable goods would not have brought living costs back even to 1937 levels.

Guess on New Budget

What will happen in 1942-1943, however, is another story. Within eight weeks the President will present his annual January budget message, containing a guess for the 1943 fiscal year.

That will be something.

It looks now as though it would run something like this, in billions of dollars.

	Budget guess for 1942-43 $ billions
Expenditures:	
National defense at $3 billion monthly under "Victory Program"	36.0
"Non-defense" expenditures	6.0
Total expenditures	42.0
Revenues:	
From pre-1941 revenue rates, based on Treasury's calculations last January for national income at 100 billions:	
Income taxes	8.5
Miscellaneous internal revenue	3.5
Customs	.3
Total	12.3
Total deficit or "inflation Gap"	23.7

This is, of course, a pretty wild guess. Armament outlays to average twice the current rate may be slightly exaggerated, and revenues may be slightly under-figured. It looks, however, like an "inflation gap" of 50 per cent, or round $20,000,000,000.

If the Administration bases its request for more taxes on these figures, rather than on those of the current year, as a means of avoiding inflation, it will of course have a much stronger case.

However, it must be remembered that the deficit gap between outgo and taxes is not an automatic gauge of the "inflation gap." Taxes are not the only fiscal way to prevent the deficit-borrowing from having an inflationary effect. As pointed out in Article 2 of this series, the same effect can be achieved by selling the Government's bonds into non-banking hands.

Tools for Russia Get Preference

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM priority section served a special preference order on 35 machine tool manufacturers directing them to expedite production on $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of tools for Soviet Russia.

The OPM acted on recommendations of Lend-Lease Administrator E. R. Stettinius, Jr., and said some tools would start moving at once with subsequent deliveries to be spread over the next 12 months.

Stocks of Copper Lowest Since 1929

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said "the end of September found producers' stocks of refined copper at the lowest position on record since 1929."

The Department said producers' stocks on hand totaled 63,670 tons at the end of September compared with 185,313 tons on the similar date last year.

While supplies were going down, the Department added, "actual consumption advanced to a new high, reflecting the intense industrial activity in filling defense contracts."

The Department noted, however, that both domestic production and imports of copper were on the upgrade. Recently the Metals Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, bought 68,000 more tons of Chilean copper, the report said.

House-Senate Group to Try Saving Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—A special economy committee was reported virtually unanimous today in the view of that nondefense federal expenditures could be cut at least $1,000,000,000 annually, but two key suggestions by Secretary Henry Morgenthau—drastic reductions in farm and highway spending—drew immediate objections.

Mr. Morgenthau, a member of the 14-man committee, outlined his economy program at a closed meeting yesterday.

Besides suggesting that Congress eliminate the projected $139,000,000 federal-aid-to-state road appropriations for the 1942-43 fiscal year and make "drastic cuts in our agricultural expenditures," the Treasury head said that nonessential reclamation, river and harbor and flood control projects might be postponed; that the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration might be wiped out or drastically curtailed and that vocational training activities might be consolidated in a new defense training bureau.

Senator McKellar (D) of Tennessee, a committee member who told reporters he had been fighting for highway expenditures for 30 years, said the road program is "exceedingly popular" in Congress and "I can't think of any other thing that would get as many votes" as highway aid grants.

As to curtailment of the farm spending, Senator McKellar asserted that "we have been working for 10 years to raise farm prices, and we can't afford to injure them now."

But the Tennessean said he believed expenditures could be cut by from $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 a year "and not hurt anything." For example, he said, "I can see no reason why we need to keep the CCC now." He added that, because of the increasing employment in defense industries, substantial reductions might be made in work relief funds.

It was reported authoritatively that Mr. Morgenthau, Senator Byrd (D-Va.), the committee chairman, and other members of the group were in general agreement that a $1,000,000,000 cut in non-defense spending should be the rock-bottom minimum. Senator Byrd himself, however, said he believed cuts totaling between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 could be effected in the next fiscal year.

Senator Bryd said the committee, which consists of himself, 11 other members of the Senate and House taxing and appropriating committees, Mr. Morgenthau and Budget Director Harold Smith, would suggest specific economies by December 15—about 20 days in advance of the President's annual budget message to Congress.

Mr. Morgenthau told reporters that even if substantial cuts were made in non-defense expenditures, additional taxes still would be needed. "And How!" he added.

Takes Federal Post

© Bachrach

Talcott M. Banks, Jr.

Appointed General Counsel of the Board of Investigation and Research, a post created by the 1940 Transportation Act.

Engineering Awards Above Last Week; Below 1940 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy engineering construction awards rose sharply this week to $130,160,000 compared with $44,209,000 the previous week, Engineering News-Record reported.

The total, however, was smaller than the same week a year ago when contracts amounted to $139,119,000.

Federal work showed a sharp upswing, accounting for 75 per cent of the week's volume. Comparison by classes follows:

	Latest wk (5 days)	Prev. wk (4 days)	Year ago (4 days)
Private	$16,590,000	$11,275,000	$32,609,000
State and municipl	16,360,000	9,276,200	32,198,000
Federal	97,210,000	23,638,000	74,312,000
Total	130,160,000	44,209,000	139,119,000

A slight seasonal gain for October over September in building permit valuations was reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

The mercantile agency noted, however, that for the first time since August, 1940, the month's volume fell below that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Regional totals of buildings permit values for 215 major cities during October of this year and last, with percentage changes, follow:

Area	Oct. 1941	Oct. 1940	Pctge. Chge.
New England	$7,531,731	$9,274,599	—18.6
Middle Atlantic	21,005,247	32,405,650	—35.2
South Atlantic	14,520,659	17,642,797	—17.7
East Central	28,390,860	36,017,912	—21.2
South Central	13,481,173	11,125,938	+21.2
West Central	7,219,108	7,081,250	+ 2.2
Mountain	2,610,893	2,366,726	+10.3
Pacific	29,955,398	21,254,433	+40.9
Total U. S.	124,735,069	137,159,303	— 9.1
New York City	11,256,790	17,963,804	—37.3
Outside N.Y.C.	113,478,279	119,195,501	— 4.8

Plan Chicago Office Removal

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane will move their Chicago branch office to the Board of Trade Building about Jan. 1.

U. S. Plans Big Imports From Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States will have to import approximately 12,700,000 tons of materials—including an estimated 7,800,000 tons of "strategic and critical" materials—from Latin America during the year ending next June, Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, declared.

Speaking on inter-American communication and transportation in an address broadcast nationally and transmitted by short wave to the other Americas, Mr. Long indicated these shipments, setting an all-time record, would strain shipping facilities.

The estimated 12,700,000 ton figure compares with 10,400,000 tons imported from the same area in the period ending last June.

"The governments of the American republics realized some time ago the problems which would arise under wartime conditions and provided for the co-operative machinery necessary to meet them," Mr. Long said. He then praised the inter-American financial and economic advisory committee for its decision last summer to place in operation approximately 75 vessels of Axis or Axis-dominated countries that sought refuge in Western Hemisphere harbors.

"For the first time in the history of the 21 American republics, vessels flying the flags of these republics are now carrying the great bulk of the commerce between them," Mr. Long said. "This development though logical and hoped-for over a period of many years has immediately been brought to pass as a result of war conditions."

Mr. Long pointed to a Western Hemisphere merchant fleet, improved cable and radio facilities, high-speed airmail and air transportation as of inestimable value in binding the Americas together with rapid contacts "that are overcoming economic crises, setting up firm bulwarks of defense against aggression, and laying new foundations for a larger prosperity to follow in the wake of war."

U. S. Largest Buyer Of Argentine Wool

WASHINGTON (AP) — Increased demand for wool in the national defense program has made the United States the biggest buyer of Argentine wool, the Department of Agriculture reported.

The Department estimated the 1941-1942 wool export surplus in Argentina at not more than 478,000,000 pounds, a reduction of about 10 per cent compared with 1940-1941.

In the marketing year that ended last September 30, 83 per cent of Argentine wool exports were taken by the United States. This compared with 49 per cent in the previous marketing year and only 21 per cent in 1938-1939.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Ad

OBrion Russell & Co.

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Tel. Lafayette 5700

111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 125

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ten cents (10c) per share out of current earnings on the outstanding Common Non-Par Value Shares of the Company, payable on the 15th day of December, 1941, to the holders of the Common Non-Par Value Shares of record at the close of business November 22, 1941. The books will not be closed.

HUGH J. FERRY, *Secretary*
Detroit, Michigan, November 12, 1941

Control Over Your Investments

You may have thought that you must either handle your investments yourself or else surrender control to a Trustee. But we have a way of serving busy men and women of affairs which leaves the legal control with them and all the care and work with us.

You retain ownership and control of your securities, if you place them in a Custodianship Account with us.

You can give us orders to buy or sell as your judgment dictates. We will do the accounting, keep the records, collect income for you and attend to all other details.

Our officers will be glad to talk with you. Call or telephone at your convenience.

A booklet briefly outlining our trust services will be mailed on request.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
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At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

Our Safe Deposit Vault, which is air-conditioned, is one of the largest and best equipped in New England. Ample coupon rooms afford our customers complete privacy. Safe Deposit Boxes are for rent at moderate prices.

JOIN THE RED CROSS

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Corn Prices Off in Week; New Crop In

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP)—With farmers rushing to complete the harvest, the farm belt is filling up again with a new supply of corn, part of which will be piled on top of stocks held over from the last three seasons under the Government loan program.

The mid-October acreage farm price of corn was 64.9 cents a bushel while 85 per cent of the parity price of September 15, presumably the basis for the new loan, was 74.8. The price of Chicago December corn at mid-October was around 75 cents and grain men figured the Chicago equivalent to 85 per cent of parity at around 85 cents. Yesterday December corn here closed at 74⅞ to 75 cents. Thus, under present conditions the loan rates are expected to be much more attractive conditions the loan rates are expected to be much more attractive to producers than market prices.

At the first of this month farmers had 214,370,152 bushels of old corn under loan, of which 146,705,612 bushels represented 1938 and 1939 grain and 67,664,540 bushels produced last year. Since January 1 they had redeemed, because of attractive prices and need for feed, 54,033,016 bushels of 1938-39 corn and 35,506,512 bushels of 1940 grain. Original loan rates at the farm on this grain ranged from 57 to 61 cents a bushel.

Since the Government program began in 1933, loans have been made on about a billion bushels, of which producers have turned over 290,000,000 bushels to the Commodity Credit Corporation in default of loans. Of this, 125,000,000 bushels have been sold and 165,000,000 bushels are still on hand. The Chicago price for Government corn is slightly more than 5 cents above the open market.

Grain men estimated the supply, including carryover, for the season beginning October 1 at 3,307,000,000 bushels compared with 3,144,000,000 last season. Of this, about 380,000,000 bushels are under seal or Government ownership compared with 461,000,000 a year ago.

Improved weather conditions for harvest of the new crop had much to do with lower prices this week. Before the opening today corn was 3⅜-3⅝ cents lower than a week ago. Wheat was 1⅞-3⅛ lower, oats ¾-1¼ down, rye 2⅝-2¾ off, and soybeans 5⅛ to 8⅛ lower.

Labor Seen Needing Better Leadership To Meet Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The labor movement needs a better leadership and statesmanship to offset anti-labor sentiment rising throughout the country, according to Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men in the Association's November Business Review.

"Faced with a program that requires a maximum of haste and efficiency, we find our efforts handicapped by the burden of current problems which could have been solved before," Mr. Heimann writes. "The labor situation is an example."

Labor has lost popular support as "episode after episode has made more apparent to a tolerant citizenry that selfishness—a desire to use the emergency to gain benefits that might not be granted in a normal era—is too often dominant," Mr. Heimann declared.

"Recent incidents do not indicate that a turn in labor strategy has yet come, but the undoubted importance to labor of a definite turn to better statesmanship is increasingly apparent," he said. "If this does not develop, the public temper will soon reach the point of demanding legislation to control labor, which will offset in a short period the progress labor has made over many years."

Heavy Wood Pulp Use Cuts Into Reserve Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — Wood pulp consumption is running steadily ahead of total new supply, causing continued drain on reserve stocks, according to Ossian Anderson, President, Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co.

"Domestic production is establishing an all-time record this year," Mr. Anderson declared; "imports, while still below last year's total, have shown increases in recent months, and exports are below those of last year. Nevertheless, inventories of paper grades of pulp were depleted an estimated 186,000 tons to meet demand in the first eight months of 1941."

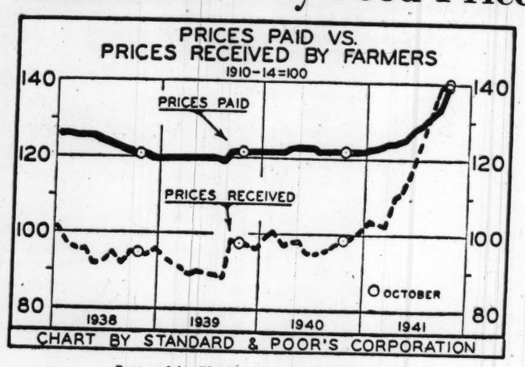
Production of paper grades of sulphite and sulphate pulps was 4,615,000 tons and 503,000 tons were imported, making 5,118,000 tons of new supply for the first eight months of 1941, Mr. Anderson stated. Exports took 199,000 tons, leaving 4,919,000 tons of new supply available for domestic consumption. Apparent consumption, including withdrawals, was 5,112,000 tons for the period.

Automobile Production Slightly Lower for Week

DETROIT (AP)—This week's assemblies of passenger cars and trucks, according to an estimate by Ward's Reports, Inc., will total 92,990 units.

This figure compares with 93,585 last week and 123,143 last year at this time. Lowered operations are anticipated for next week due to the Thanksgiving Day holiday.

Rise in Farm Living Costs Reflected in City Food Prices



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Rising living costs on the farm automatically mean rising food costs for the city worker. The reason is that farm "parity" prices, as guaranteed by the Government, must be advanced as farmers' cost of living increases.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The problem of "the limit of taxation"—which is a constant subject of discussion in financial circles here—has again come to the forefront when the Chancellor of the Exchequer hinted that the limit had been reached.

Sir Kinsley Wood, in introducing a new vote of credit for £100,000,000 pointed out that to raise taxation to such a degree that no person in the country had more than £1,000 a year or his present income after taxation, would yield another £106,000,000 a year, but that this would precipitate very serious problems. He also added that 40 per cent of the £7,000,000,000 spent during the first two years of war had been met out of current revenue (this sum of £2,785,000,000 is the equivalent of nearly £60 for every man, woman, and child in Great Britain today).

With the standard rate of income tax at 10 shillings in the pound, direct taxation rising to 19s. 6d on the highest incomes and Excess Profits Tax at 100 per cent (20 per cent postwar drawback, less income tax) conditions are quite different from the days when a former Prime Minister could seriously maintain that 11d in the pound might be ruinous.

One wonders what Disraeli would have said, if he could have known that Winston Churchill receives £10,000 a year (on paper) but that after deductions, his net salary is £3,168. And that for him to enjoy an income of £10,000 a year, the Government would have to give him £266,960.

Conditions Are Different

In the midst of a gigantic war conditions are also very different from what they would be in peacetime. This is not only because of the "unproductive" expenditure involved, but also because government checks upon private business have completely changed the whole position of the capitalist-entrepreneur.

Despite the many changes wrought during the 20 years before 1939, it is still true to say that when this war broke out, successful business depended very largely on private enterprise and private risk. As a result, the entrepreneur stood to gain larger benefits but he also had to bear the losses and any burdensome increase in taxation, insofar as it could not be passed on to the consumer. This tended to work against further risk and enterprise and so to an ultimate reduction of taxation of receipts—in other words to reduce the national income.

In wartime, the size of the national income determines the government's orders, and these are directed toward producing goods and services essential to winning the war. The entrepreneur is, therefore, not called upon to take great risks, especially as the raw materials and manpower, essential for new enterprises, are not available. But even under these conditions, the effects of heavy taxation cannot be ignored. For if taxation and E. P. T. take away so much of the profit, it is clear that many firms will not be as careful about keeping down costs as when efficiency determined income. Only under an entirely state-controlled system could the relationship between profits and efficiency be ignored.

The question which results from this possibility is whether British industry today is getting sufficient return to spur it on to a 100 per cent effort. The answers given really turn round the problem of possible inflation as the result of giving this added impetus to industry by reduction of E. P. T. etc. Some circles in the City maintain that production should be increased, even on inflationary terms, while others consider the consequences too dangerous.

Some Earnings Gain

Whatever the outcome of that controversy, the most recent quarterly statements of industrial profits offer some interesting results. The total profits of 398 companies during last quarter show a slight increase over those during the same period of the preceding financial year. They rose from £87,480,000 to £90,730,000.

These figures are, however, misleading unless it is remembered that the increase is mainly in the oil and rubber companies. British industry, though working at high pressure received little extra in total profits after paying E. P. T.; and when net profits are examined it is seen that there is a drop of 17½ per cent from £42,334,000 to £34,944,000. Only rubber and shipping, out of 23 groups examined showed appreciabl increases in net earnings. In the vast majority, there are significant reductions. And where profits are being made, the shareholder is not getting much of them, since they are so drastically taxed.

Statistics regarding the distribution of profits for the same period, show that equity earnings are not increasing and that, in general, industrial companies are not inclined to augment dividends so as to offset the effect of 10s in the £1 income tax.

Westinghouse Plant Gets Priority Rating

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company announced it had obtained a priority rating for the necessary steel and other metals to proceed with construction of a glass plant at Fairmont, W. Va.

Grading and other preliminary work has been completed on the project, which eventually will cost $1,800,000 and employ 600 people. The glass will be used to supply needs of the Westinghouse lamp plant at Fairmont, which makes fluorescent lighting equipment.

Business Personals

James H. Baldridge of Pittsburgh, who has been associated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a number of years, has been named Personnel Director of Pennsylvania-Central Airlines by President C. Bedell Monro. Mr. Baldridge will actively select and supervise the training of all except technical or specialized employees.

Joseph W. Frazer, president of Willys-Overland Motors, announced the appointment of George Harold Bell and W. A. MacDonald as directors of sales for the eastern and western sections of the country respectively. Mr. Bell has been assistant sales manager of Willys since February, 1939. Mr. MacDonald has been assistant to the president in charge of Pacific Coast operations since February, 1941.

Edward D. Monk, assistant manager of transformer sales for General Electric's Central Station department at Pittsfield, has been named manager to succeed the late Leon L. Biche. Mr. Monk had been assistant to Mr. Biche since 1926.

Note Circulation Record in England

LONDON (AP)—For the eleventh consecutive week, note circulation as reported by the Bank of England for the week ended Nov. 12 established a new all-time record high. The figures amounted to £704,035,000, an increase of £4,086,000 over the previous week and £39,332,000 for the eleven-week period.

Substantial gains also were recorded in private deposits and government securities.

The bank's reserve showed a decline of more than £4,000,000 for the week, the tenth consecutive week in which losses were recorded. The decline in reserves since Sept. 4 totaled £37,368,000.

The ratio of reserve to liability was 13.6 per cent compared with 20.0 per cent the same week a year ago.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 15

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	82	81½	82	81¾
2.00	Bos Edison	24½	23⅝	23¾	24⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	46	45½	46	46⅛
..	Copper Range	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
..	E Gas & Fuel	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2.25a	E Gas & F pf	34	34	34	33¾
..	E Mass St Ry	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	E Mass SR pf B	14½	14½	14½	14½
..	Eastern SS	6	6	6	6⅞
2.50	First Nat Stors	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝	35⅝
..	Lamson	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Maine Cent	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
..	Nat Tunnell	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
5.25a	N E Tel & Tel	111	111	111	111
..	North Butte	23c	21c	21c	25c
..	Old Colony	10c	10c	10c	8c
.57½a	Shawmut As	10	10	10	10
1.60	Torrington	25½	25½	25½	26
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	54¼	54¼	54	54

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	116.78	27.47	15.78
Net change	—.03	—.01	—.08
Previous close	116.81	27.46	15.70
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	15.52

*Preliminary

Government Seen Staying In Business

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (AP)—Industrialist William L. Batt, chief of the materials division of the Office of Production Management, told the nation's advertisers that "government in business is here to stay" and that the safety of the United States would be assured when business gets together with government to do everything possible to end the war quickly.

Although business has been "allergic to the government we couldn't run," he said, the sooner business realizes Government control will continue and makes a constructive effort to influence the direction the movement will take the better off business will be.

Mr. Batt related his impressions of his recent trip to Britain and Russia and told his 600 listeners "we haven't realized the significance of our commitment to supply all materials they need" to the nations resisting the Axis.

"We will all have to make sacrifices we haven't begun to make," he told the joint convention of the Association of National Advertisers and the American Association of Advertising Agencies. "We can muddle along for years at the present rate or give large amounts of aid to Britain and Russia immediately so they can end the war quickly."

Paul B. West, President of the A. N. A., said at the conclusion of Mr. Batt's talk that the convention had assembled on a note of business as usual but was adjourning with the determination to join wholeheartedly in the defense effort.

Mr. Batt said the advertising profession had an opportunity and an obligation to ascertain and inform its clients what they could do for defense.

Before Price Administrator Leon Henderson addressed the convention Mr. Batt went on, probably four of every five men at the convention considered him a "dangerous crackpot" but after hearing him those four of the five changed their minds.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of Nov. 8

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.1 per cent during the week ended November 8, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The bureau's index is now 91.7 per cent of the 1926 average.

Although commodity prices have been fairly steady for the last two months, continues the report, the all-commodity index is more than 16 per cent above a year ago.

Wholesale prices of grains and their products were substantially higher in the first week of November. Average prices for meats declined slightly because of lower quotations for fresh pork, bacon, ham and veal. Higher prices for butter, fresh milk at Chicago, and condensed and powdered milk brought the index for dairy products up 0.6 per cent.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	Nov. 8 1941	Nov. 1 1941	P. C. Changes to Nov. 8, '41 from Nov. 1 1941	Nov. 9 1940
All commod'ties	91.7	91.6	+ 0.1	+16.4
Farm products	89.6	89.5	+ 0.1	+33.3
Foods	88.8	88.2	+ 0.7	+23.8
Hides & leather	114.1	114.1		+11.4
Textile products	90.4	90.3	+ 0.1	+22.3
Fuel & light mtls	79.7	79.9	— 0.3	+ 9.9
Metal & products	102.2	102.2		+ 4.9
Bldg materials	107.1	107.3	— 0.2	+ 9.0
Chem & allied	89.8	89.8		+16.3
Housefurnish'gs	100.1	100.0	+ 0.1	+11.1
Misc commod	85.9	85.5	+ 0.5	+11.4
Raw materials	89.2	89.1	+ 0.1	+24.6
Semimnfd atcls	89.5	89.7	— 0.2	+11.6
Manufact prods	93.5	93.4	+ 0.1	+13.5
Com other than farm products	92.2	92.1	+ 0.1	+13.3
Com other than farm and foods	93.1	93.1		+11.0

Bank of the Manhattan Plans Living-Cost Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company has authorized, for the time being, the payment of supplemental compensation at the rate of 6 per cent on that portion of salaries not exceeding $3,000 per annum of all employees and officers whose annual salaries are not more than $5,000. The payment has been planned to help meet the rise in the cost of living.

The bonus will be paid for the quarter beginning July 1, 1941, as well as for the quarter beginning Oct. 1, because no Christmas bonus will be paid.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Nov. 15

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2335	.2335	§
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1465
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2386	.2386	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4650	.4650	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2357x	.2357	.8440
India—rupee	.3036	.3036	.6180
Java—florin	.5330	.5330	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2531	.2531	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4750	.4750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4980	.4980	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8850	.8850	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Takes New Position

Robert M. Kalb

Appointed Assistant Chief Engineer of the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., Chicago. Widely known for his research engineering work on transmission and circuit problems, Mr. Kalb was for 13 years Research Engineer of the Bell Telephone Laboratory of New York.

Retail Sales 12 to 18 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Good weather enabled the nation's merchants this week to move the largest quantity of goods since the boom week at the end of September, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Sales in stores at leading trading centers averaged 12 to 18 per cent above last year for the country as a whole.

"A quickening of trade activity was felt through all merchandising lines, although winter apparel again scored the most noticeable increases," the credit agency said. "Retailers who had ascribed more than usual importance to the pre-Thanksgiving market as a gauge of demand appeared generally gratified by the pick-up.

"Intensified promotional activity accompanied the rise in trade. More emphasis was being put on special prices, particularly in non-defense areas, to combat developing consumer resistance to advances. The recent lag in clothing lines such as topcoats, women's furs, and fur-trimmed coats was reflected in an earlier-than-usual start of fall clearances in some centers."

Except for a few seasonal lines, the pace of wholesale trading was reported slow.

Pullman Net 66c In Third Quarter

CHICAGO (AP)—Pullman, Inc., and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income of $2,171,916, or 66 cents a share, in the quarter ended Sept. 30, against consolidated net income of $2,271,979, or 59 cents a share, in the like 1940 period. There were 3,302,897 shares outstanding on Sept. 30, 1941, compared with 3,820,194 a year earlier.

Net consolidated income in the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $7,853,401, or $2.38 a share, against $5,705,642, or $1.50 a share, in the 1940 period.

The company and its subsidiaries manufacture railroad equipment and operate railroad sleeping cars.

Dividend Meetings

A list of the companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, Nov. 17

Cutler-Hammer, Inc. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co. ($4.50 Pfd. and Com.) (11:15 a. m.).
Hall (W. F.) Printing Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Household Finance Corp. (5% Pfd. and Com.) (10 a. m.).
Johns-Manville Corp. (7% Pfd. and Com.) (4:30 p. m.).
Public Service Electric & Gas Co. (7% Pfd. and $5 Pfd.) (2 p. m.).
Sutherland Paper Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Tuesday, Nov. 18

Acro Supply Mfg. Co., Inc. ($1.50 Cl. "A") (4 p. m.).
Bullard Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. (4½% Non-Cum. Series "A" Pref. and Com.) (2 p. m.).
Continental Steel Corp. (7% Pfd. and Com.) (10 a. m.).
International Business Machines Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Kennecott Copper Corp. (Com.) (11:45 a. m.).
Kimberly-Clark Corp. (6% Pfd. and Com.) (10 a. m.).
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).
Paramine Cos., Inc. (4% Pfd. and Com.) (1:45 p. m.).
Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).
Pet Milk Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Public Service Corp. of N. J. (6% Pfd. and Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Wednesday, Nov. 19

American Sugar Refining Co. (7% Pfd.) (12:30 p. m.).
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Com.) (12 m.).
Continental Oil Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).
Crucible Steel Co. of America (5% Conv. Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
International Salt Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (7% Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
Pullman, Inc. (Com.) (3:15 p. m.).
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (Com.) (12 m.).
Talcott (James), Inc. (5½% Pfc. Pfd. and Com.) (2:15 p. m.).
Union Pacific Railroad Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
U. S. Tobacco Co. (7% Non-Cum. Pfd. and Com.) (11 a. m.).
Worthington Pump & Machinery Co. (4½% Cum. Pr. Pref. and 4½% Cum. Conv. Pr. Pf.) (4 p. m.).

Thursday, Nov. 20

Abbott Laboratories, Inc. (4½% Pfd. and Com.) (10 a. m.).

Friday, Nov. 21

American Sumatra Tobacco Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Electric Storage Battery Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).
Lorillard (P.) Co. (7% Pfd. and Com.) (4 p. m.).
Mesta Machine Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).

National Container Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—National Container Corp. reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $822,035 or $2.49 a share against revised net profit of $707,042 or $2.14 a share in the 1940 period.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 2³⁄₄s 47-45	107.3	107.3	107.3
5 2½s 72-67	103.6	103.6	103.6

New York City Bonds

5 3s 80	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	63½	63½	63½
3 Allis CShalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
19 Am & For P 5s 2030	68	67¾	68
12 Am T&T 3s 56	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 AT&SF 4s 95	109	109	109
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	61½	61½	61½
31 B&&O 95 st A	33½	32⅝	33½
5 B&O 95 st C	38	38	38
6 B&O 2000 st D	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
9 B&O 96 st F	33¼	32⅝	33¼
52 B&O cv 60 st	34	33½	34
8 B&O 4s 48	59	58⅞	59
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1 BO S W 50 st	40½	40½	40½
1 B&O T C 4s 59	48	48	48
9 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	49¼	49	49¼
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 Boston&Me 4s 60	71	71	71
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	111	111	111
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94	93¾	94
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105	105	105
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	76	76	76
2 Cal Ore P 4s 66	108	108	108
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	106	106	106
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106¾	106¾	106¾
an Pac 5s 54	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 Can Pac 4s perp	67	67	67
11 Cen Pac 5s 60	51½	51	51
1 CenPac 1st 4s 49	69½	69½	69½
13 ChampionP&F 4¾s 50	140⅝	104	104½
7 C&O 3½s 96D	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Chi&Alton 3s 49	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	73	73	73
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	67¼	67	67
7 Chi & E Ill inc 97	27	27	27
4 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	10	9⅞	10
30 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39	39	39
8 CM&SP 5½s 89B	37	37	37
5 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	25	25	25
2 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	24¾	24¾	24¾
3 Chi&NW 3½s 87	23½	23½	23½
20 CRI&P 4½s 52A	12½	12½	12½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	5¼	5¼	5¼
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	103½	103½	103½
8 Ch & W Ind 4½s 52	97	97	97
2 Childs Co 5s 43	41¼	41¼	41¼
3 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¼	48	48
10 CCC&StL 5s 93B	89	89	89
2 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70¾	70½	70¾
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	65½	65½	65½
2 Col F & I 5s 43	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Col & So 4½s 80	18¾	18¾	18¾
22 Columbia G 5s 52 May	101	100¼	101
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	100½	100½	100½
3 ComlMack inc 69 nw	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 ComwlthEd 3½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
25 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55	54⅞	54⅞
2 D & R G West 5s 55	1⅜	1¼	1¼
11 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1	1	1
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	95½	95½	95½
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	20	20	20
12 Erie rfg 5s 67	30½	30	30½
3 Erie rfg 5s 75	30½	30⅛	30½
110 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	56⅜	55¼	56¼
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	98	98	98
8 Erie gen lien 4s 96	64	63½	64
26 Erie 4s 95 wi	88⅛	87¾	88⅛
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	87¼	87¼	87¼
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅛	-06	106⅛
1 Gt Nor Ry 4½s 52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	96	96	96
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	86	86	86
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	88	88	88
2 Gulf M&Oth inc 2015	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41	41	41
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	41¾	41⅜	41¾
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	38⅞	38¾	38¾
7 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	40	39⅞	40
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	45	45	45
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	39¼	39	39
8 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15¾	15½	15½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	29	29	29
11 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100⅛	113⅛	113⅛
5 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
8 Int T&T 5s 55	49⅞	49¾	49⅞
3 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	98	98	98
4 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	42¼	42¼	42¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	83	82¾	83
3 Leh & NY 4s 45	66	65¼	66
7 Leh V Val H rfg 5s 54	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	32½	32½	32½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¼	96	96
5 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	85½	83⅜	83⅜
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	85½	85½	85½
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	87½	87½	87½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	49½	49½	49½
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
1 MilSpar&NW 4½s 47	23¾	23¾	23¾
3 MS&SSM cn 4s 38	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
22 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25½	25⅛	25½
5 M-K-T 4½s 78	21	21	21
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32½	32	32
5 M-K-Tex 4s 90	21	21	21
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	27	27	27
17 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27½	27⅜	27½
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
7 Mo Pac 5s 80H	28½	28½	28⅝
12 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27½	27⅜	27⅜
7 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¼	2¼	2¼
9 Mor & Essex 5s 55	39½	39¼	39¼
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35	35	35
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38¾	38⅝	38¾
9 Natl Steel 3s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	61¾	61¾	61¾
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	122½	122¼	122¼
3 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 NO Tex&M 5s 35 A	36¾	36¾	36¾
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53	52⅝	52⅝
24 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47¾	47½	47½
7 NYC cn 4s 98	54½	54⅛	54⅛
2 NYC 3¾s 46	95¼	95	95
3 NYC cv 3¼s 52	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80	80	80
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	77	77	77
11 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 NY O &W rfg 4s 92	5	5	5
3 NY O & W gen 4s 55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 NY Tel 3¼s 67	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	108 17-32	108 17-32	108 17-32
10 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	27	27	27
9 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64	63¾	64¼
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
9 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109	108¾	108⅞
3 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109½	109¼	109½
5 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	104	104	104
5 OtisSteel 4½s 62A	82	82	82
15 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
11 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	100½	100½	100½
4 Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	102	102	102
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	122½	122½	122½
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¼	105	105¼
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92	92	92
5

World Police Force Held Vital To Insure Peace After the War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—International peace is not established by fiat, but by "constant collaboration of all peoples," and must be safeguarded by some form of international organization, according to a statement of conclusions reached by a group of individuals representing various political and economic beliefs and nationalities, made public here yesterday.

The statement is a boil-down of points of agreement reached during a two-day "peace conference" held at Town Hall on Nov. 10 and 11 under the direction of Sir Norman Angell, British economist and author. The participants were in accord that an international police force would be necessary to protect against outbreak of hostilities after the war.

"Peace must be supported by international, perhaps world, institutions for its maintenance," the statement says. "From the machinery of such institutions no nation can absent itself. All must have a sense of constant participation and of continuing responsibility. . . .

"We are fully aware that it is useless to continue the search for international or world organization or, indeed, to try for the expansion of those agencies that exist unless the peoples of the world have learned that only through international co-operation and development of international institutions can peace, prosperity and security be won. The will, the spiritual force to breathe upon and quicken such institutions is indeed the function indispensable today."

Participants

Taking part in the conference were Oswald Garrison Villard, journalist and author; James G. McDonald, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War; Dr. Ernest Jackh, Visiting Research Professor of Public Law at Columbia University; Edward H. Reisner, Professor of Education at Teachers College; Leland Rex Robinson, economist and banker; Mrs. Frederick Beggs, Chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War; John Torpats, author, and Pennington Hale, assistant director of the League of Nations Association.

The United States must participate in the rehabilitation of war-ravaged areas after the war ends to prevent "a continuation of chaos and violence," the participants agree.

"This stage, however, should be developed into a second stage in which there must be established a world authority," the statement continues. "Such a world authority must bear in mind the problem of maintaining a degree of sovereignty for all nations compatible with necessarily larger patterns of political and economic organizations. It must bear in mind also the problem of accomplishing progressive disarmament and the reorientation of national economy from a war to a peace basis. It must bear in mind the problem of establishing as rapidly as possible true economic freedom and equality, full access to raw materials, trade routes and markets on the part of all."

World Order

"Above all else, it must bear in mind the problem of establishing a world order sufficient to secure the satisfaction of the basic wants and needs of men and women everywhere. It must also provide a system under international control to promote change by peaceful means and to restrain change by violence. Such a system must be supported by the confidence of all peoples and in it the obligations of each must be clearly defined and willingly upheld."

The statement stresses that there are already functioning several organizations that will greatly aid the endeavor to secure a peaceful world, citing as examples the International Labor Organization, the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Bank of International Settlements and the non-political activities of the League of Nations.

Analyzing the economic fundamentals of present world maladjustments, the statement found "many signs that the world is approaching the end of one political and economic era and is trying to find its way into another which differs from it in fundamental ways."

"Thoughtful observers of the world today," it continues, "are convinced that a new condition has already emerged, to meet which modifications and adjustments of the social economic patterns must be made. The system of unbridled nationalistic competition which has characterized the last 400 years has become self-destructive. The process of outward expansion and exploitation of advanced nations has reached a point where conflict with prior possessors threatens to destroy any possible advantage of further successful aggression.

"Accordingly, if the advanced technological civilizations of the world are not to destroy one another in a continuation of past competitive economic political patterns, they must discover new formulas of co-operative existence and utilization of the goods of nature. Just as the full pattern of imperialistic capitalism took centuries to develop, it is probable that it will take considerable time and a great deal of experimentation to discover and put into operation the new social economic pattern which corresponds to the new realities of life in the world today and tomorrow."

The two-day conference was arranged by the Leipziger Foundation, a memorial to Dr. Henry M. Leipziger.

College Head

Dr. Helen Dalton Bragdon

Dr. Bragdon is the fifth Mount Holyoke graduate to head Lake Erie College for Women at Painesville, Ohio. She was inaugurated as President of the 85-year-old institution on Nov. 1.

Tokyo Peace Envoy Confronted By U. S. Strength in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

bringing only a "wishful hope" to the conference table.

These same sources are categorical in their assertion that President Roosevelt and his Cabinet are decided irrevocably that there can be no further western retreat before either the Japanese Army or Navy and that, if Japan continues its course of aggression, an armed clash is inevitable.

At the same time, the Administration is convinced that the full gravity of the present crisis has not struck home to most Americans. At a recent Cabinet meeting the President is known to have taken a poll, asking each member in turn if he thought the country was adequately aware of the danger. From each member he received a negative reply.

Defensive Strength Raised

Asked at his press conference Friday if he thought the nation was awake to the extent of the Far Eastern crisis, President Roosevelt answered yes. While this might, at first blush, seem to be at variance with the Cabinet's reaction, it is held that the President was using his press conference as a further means of bringing the public up to date.

In anticipation of just such a showdown as now trembles in the balance, both the United States and Great Britain have measurably increased their offensive and defensive power in the Western Pacific.

Whereas a year ago the British Admiralty was still withdrawing ships from this area for use in waters nearer home, the British are not only sending ships back but are also transferring new ones.

As an example, it is learned that practically every British warship that has come to American ports for repairs has gone to the Far East upon leaving this country. This has meant a formidable accretion of British naval strength, to say nothing of the new land defenses organized for Singapore and Malaya.

Air Power at Manila

The increase in strength of American Far Eastern forces has centered about the Philippine Islands, with one high official declaring that "Manila has the latest of everything." This is believed to be particularly true as regards bombers and pursuit planes.

Furthermore, naval officials deny that the Navy's new anti-Axis role in the Atlantic has weakened its Pacific strength to any extent. The Pacific fleet is still the most powerful striking force in the world and is a completely rounded and integrated flotilla, they say.

"The biggest secret of the present war is the size and strength of the American, British, and Dutch forces in the Far East," one high official stated.

In discussing a Far Eastern naval campaign, these same officials assert that it is utterly incorrect to assume that just because the Pacific Ocean is large, it would therefore be difficult for the American fleet to come to grips with the Japanese Navy.

They point out that Japanese trade routes are limited in width and length, that the Japanese Navy would be obliged to stay in the vicinity of these routes to protect the commerce without which Japan cannot survive and that, consequently, the American and British fleets, operating from Manila, Singapore and Netherlands Indies, would have little difficulty in meeting their adversary.

Little stock is also placed in the popular theory that the Japanese, operating from home bases, would be difficult to beat. In describing the outcome of a possible encounter between the American and Japanese fleets, a high Government official asserted that the destruction of Japanese vessels might be compared with "shooting fish in a barrel."

Arming Popular

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The National Maritime Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations), through Vice-President Howard McKenzie yesterday hailed congressional repeal of Neutrality Act provisions to permit the arming of merchant ships and said the union was ready to man American ships sailing to any port.

Mr. McKenzie said the N. M. U. policy had always favored repeal of provisions restricting movements of American ships, adding that a resolution for an outright declaration of war against Germany was adopted at a union meeting Wednesday.

Langer Denies Bond Sale Link

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—William Langer stepped from the witness chair last night after five days of testimony in reply to 21 charges by petitioners seeking his removal as Republican Senator from North Dakota.

The witness closed his testimony before the Senate Elections Committee with a vigorous denial that $56,800 he received in 1937 from sale of certain lands had any connection with the profits a Minneapolis firm made in selling bonds to North Dakota State agencies while he was Governor.

Previously, under cross-examination, Senator Langer has acknowledged that while he received $25,000 from a Chicago lawyer in 1937 for land company stock other witnesses had contended was "worthless," he had never delivered the shares to the purchaser and they now were missing.

Edward R. Burke, former Nebraska Senator, and attorney for the petitioners, put into the record a compilation which O. R. McGuire, one of Mr. Burke's aids, said showed that Senator Langer received $58,800 in 1937, 1938 and 1939, and that this sum equalled 25 per cent of the profit on county bonds and 10 per cent of the profit on State bonds sold to North Dakota agencies by the V. M. Brewer Company of Minneapolis.

Mr. McGuire said he left it up to the committee to interpret this.

Earlier testimony was that the State agencies previously had refused to purchase the bonds and they were sold at a discount to the Brewer Company, which later resold them to the State agencies at par.

Senator Langer contended that the money he received was $56,800 for North Dakota land which he had sold to Gregory Brunk, Des Moines attorney, and $2,000 for a 1939 fee. Mr. Brunk was co-owner of the Brewer Company.

Hoover on Air Wednesday

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Former President Hoover will make a nationwide radiocast over a Columbia Broadcasting System network next Wednesday from 10:15 to 10:45 (E.S.T.) on "shall we send armies to Europe?" He will speak from Chicago.

Roosevelt Asks Speed and More Speed on Ships

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt called yesterday for "speed and more speed, ships and more ships" in a telegram to the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, holding its annual dinner at the Waldorf Astoria.

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that "in the creation of our two-ocean Navy—our first line of defense—and in the tremendous expansion of our merchant marine, a vital naval auxiliary, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers has made a splendid contribution for which the entire nation is appreciative."

William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, who addressed the organization, said that "as long as you keep a line open to England Hitler can't win—if you can get superiority in the air, Hitler is going to lose."

"On the first we are a little farther ahead, but I haven't the faintest doubt but that we will accomplish the second also," he said.

Discussing the war situation, he declared that his was not humanity's darkest hour, adding "we just happened to be bothered by an annoyance which is going to get what's coming to it."

Mr. Knudsen said he was pleased with the progress in the shipbuilding program.

Prosperity Liked, But Not It's Smoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 15—Boom-time prosperity in Baltimore has brought with it the smoke nuisance, and, although numberless citizens here like the prosperity, they do not like the smoke.

The result is that an army of embattled housewives have demanded the City Council take immediate steps to compel factories, railroads and other fuel consumers to install devices to cut down the emission of sulphurous fumes.

So dense is the smoke at times, the Council is told, that it seeps through closed windows into houses and deposits a fine ash on the floors. Some of the women told the Councilmen they hesitated to take their babies out for an airing because of the dust and cinders which fell into the baby buggies. To hang the wash on a backyard clothesline to dry is to run the risk of having to wash the garments a second time, they declared.

Housewives have demanded of the City Council a smoke-control law similar to that in St. Louis, Mo., but this is opposed by a group of Baltimore businessmen.

James H. McKay, City Smoke-Control Engineer, said it was impossible to enforce existing anti-smoke laws with his force of only one engineer and two inspectors.

American Radio Staffs in Berlin Banned From Air

BERLIN, Nov. 15 (AP)—Berlin representatives of the NBC, CBS and MBS broadcasting systems were banned from the air yesterday by the Reichs Broadcasting Company on charges that they submitted to their companies "unjustified complaints" without previously negotiating with the German company about their grievances.

[The National Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting System in New York yesterday announced that they had discontinued radiocasts from Berlin because of censorship difficulties. The action was taken voluntarily, it was intimated by the broadcasting companies.]

The German company issued the following statement through DNB:

"Representatives of the North American broadcastinng systems, NBC, CBS and MBS, at the Reichs Broadcasting Company in Berlin have submitted their home companies' unjustified complaints without previously informing the Reichs Broadcasting Company about their wishes.

"This procedure after years of good understanding is unusual in the history of journalism and eliminates the basis of further trustful co-operation.

"The Reichs Broadcasting Company therefore declines to further co-operate with these representatives and has notified the American companies accordingly."

Army's No. 1 Pilot Prepares to Retire

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Frank P. Lahm, the Army's No. 1 pilot, received orders to retire today, after more than three decades of sky blazing.

The first airplane pilot and the first balloon pilot in the Army, General Lahm is Commander of Randolph Field, Texas. He reaches the mandatory retirement age of 64 on Nov. 17 and the War Department directed that he return to civil life at the end of the month.

Only two months ago General Lahm was given a temporary promotion to Major General, but in retirement will hold the grade of Brigadier General.

A passenger in the world's first airplane used for military purposes, in 1909, he received his No. 1 pilot license after instruction by Wilbur Wright.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church: furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

EL CORTEZ
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
One of the leading apartment houses of Santa Monica. Large, modern apartments with dinettes and fully equipped kitchens. Sun deck, garden, garage. Near beach, markets and theatres. 827 Fourth Street, Santa Monica, Calif.

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

CANDY

A 2-Pound Box of Milk or Dark Chocolates, Nut Brittle, Caramels — prepaid for $1.25.
WALKER'S FRESH MADE CANDIES
104 S. E. Third Street Evansville, Ind.

FOOD PRODUCTS

Pure Honey—White Clover
5 lb. pail of this quality product sent parcel post prepaid, third zone, upon receipt of $1.25. Hollyhock Gardens, Spear Rd., Buckland, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE RAVINES, a state licensed home, devoted to the care and supervision of children in need of special attention.

HARMONY HOME, in the village, is for those needing rest, study and the working out of physical problems.

ARCADIA HOME, in the country, is for mental cases.

THESE THREE HOMES are maintained to benefit Christian Scientists in need of care and supervision.

COMPETENT NURSES in charge.
Established 15 years
ELIZABETH DEAN
Berrien Springs, Mich., Box 123. Phone 5931

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

MAN, 53, resident of Akron, Ohio, for few years consultant in the rubber business, for many years chief product engineer for large rubber company, would like to represent out-of-town manufacturer of mechanical equipment or supplies, who desires local representation in Akron and vicinity. Reply Box W-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

PALM BEACH, FLORIDA—A lovely home for few discriminating guests; best section of Palm Beach; 1 block from ocean. Address P. O. Box 603.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 6151

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

RESIDENT BUYER

JESSIE C. VICKERY
offers a buying service of unusual merit. Desires additional accounts in
READY-TO-WEAR SPECIALTY SHOP MARKET
We buy everything a woman wears except shoes. Thoroughly fashion conscious and market wise. Many years' experience with exceptional clientele.
105 West 40th St., Rm. 511, N. Y. C.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions, sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

THUMB INDEXING

THUMB Indexing All editions of Textbooks. Any color. New or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tal. 2400.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—3 piece rose mahogany bedroom set, mid-Victorian style. Tro. 8716, Cambridge, Mass.

HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of antiques. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 108 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Asp. 5561.

ANTIQUES WANTED

GOOD PRICES paid for Old American Martha Washington Arm Chair; also old Wing Chair. M-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 32 Powell St.—Six spacious rooms, second floor, Frigidaire, shower, rear porch. Heated, excellent location. Longwood 2113.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 18 Acron Road — 6 rooms, oil heat, garage; pleasant location; maid's room and bath; rent $60.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—In lower duplex apartment, choice bedrooms with or without baths. Unexcelled location. Mrs. Blanch B. Morrison, 799 S. E. 4th St., Phone 486.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

JAMAICAWAY—Very unusual opportunity for 1 or 2 American business women of refinement to share large beautifully furnished apartment. Box S-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Ivers & Pond Baby Grand Piano, Louis XV style; cost $1,200. Price $250 as is. Address Piano, 65 Oliver Street, Boston.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats cut and made to order Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston Han. 6971

FURS STYLED TO YOUR PERSONALITY BY ARMAND, PARISIAN FUR CRAFTSMAN. He offers you exceptionally low rates on Remodeling, Repairing and Custom-made coats. Ask for Mr. Armand, 145 West 30th Street, ARMAND ET SOEUR, N. Y. C. CHi. 4-1424.

HELP WANTED

SOLOIST WANTED
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Great Neck, N. Y., holding auditions for regular soloist. Write Music Committee for application blank.

SPORTS director and field leader familiar with winter sports and other sports activities at one of America's foremost eastern winter sports resorts. For personal interview reply to Box X-75, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MANAGER vegetable farm, must be mechanic, too; will furnish house; salary and percentage of profits. EVERGLADES FARMS, R. F. D. 1, Lake Worth, Florida.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL HELPER, white, Protestant, small house in Brookline; 3 adults; ref. Box W-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

WANTED—Refined person, appreciating lovely home, Brookline, to share same on finan. basis.; refs. Box P-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIRHAVEN LODGE—Attractive home for Christian Scientists desiring rest, study or special attention; references; reasonable terms. SARAH E. CLARK, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y. CEDARHURST 8792

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090

INTERIOR DECORATORS

THE GAYLOR-NELSON STUDIOS
897 First Avenue — 58 St. Crosstown Bus
INTERIORS Fine Upholstering, Beautiful Fabrics, Draperies, Lamps
Phone PL. 5-4719—New York

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS Remounted in Platinum, White and Gold
WIDMER, 31 West Street, Boston LIB. 3917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2480

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry. Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6768

REAL ESTATE

BELMONT SINGLE
Brick, 7 rooms, 3 baths, breakfast room, sun porch, open porch, den with built-in bookcases, game room, finished attic, 2 fireplaces, incinerator, large cedar closet, 3-car heated garage; large landscaped yard. Price $16,500, reduced from $25,000. GILES, Kirkland 2345 (Mass.).

ESTATE for sale in Groton, Mass., mile from center lovely New England town; 5 acres, corner lot; priceless trees, shrubs, fruit, gardens, sleeping porches, two baths, two lavatories, 3 fireplaces; chauffeur's quarters, 2-car garage; suitable gentlemen's home, small school. Address Box 8, Brookline, N. H.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Aiken, South Carolina—Furnished cottage, 5 baths, oil heat; best location for home or business purposes; also for sale a two-family house in Cairo, Illinois, bringing in steady income. Address 902 Prospect Avenue, Pulaski, Virginia.

LEXINGTON, MASS., 15 Robbins Road—New quality Cape Cod house, 5 or 7 rooms optional; weather stripped and insulated; finest location with view from lot; open Sundays, other times by appointment. Wm. M. Robbins, Builder. Arl. 2986, Somerset 1628.

JAMAICA PLAIN
POND SECTION — 7-room, modern brick, choicest neighborhood. Could not be built today for price we are asking. If you want quality, beauty and comfort, come in and see it. 19 Hillcroft Road. ARN. 2303 (Mass.).

NEW BROOKLINE COLONIAL
For Sale or For Rent on desirable corner lot, 7 rooms, 2 baths, oil heat; insulated and weather stripped. 71 and 80 Craftsland Road, Brookline, Mass. Will accept reasonable offer. Asp. 2555.

● Newton Centre $6450 ●
NO. 3 VICTORIA CIRCLE
SELDOM are we in a position to offer such a value. 4 family chambers, tiled bath, garage, oil heat; 11,000 ft. land; excellent neighborhood. Shown exclusively. Call Big. 5000.
NORMAN H. DEANE, Realtor

RENTALS
SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WILL PURCHASE MORTGAGES, either paid up or defaulted, also real estate. LEON HELLER, 67 West 44th Street, N. Y. C.

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
8 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3919 PENCRAFT, INC.

Local Classified (Continued)

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman. Write Box W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

MIAMI, FLA.—Lovely large, sunny rooms; excellent meals; reasonable rates. Sunshine Villa, 430 S. W. 31st Avenue. Telephone 4-4092.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

YOUNG woman, music student, desires room and board in Cambridge with privilege of practicing; private bath preferred. Box R-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON: 9 Norway, S. 5—Single or double; business people; available Nov. 15-April 1; private home; near The Christian Science Mother Church.

BOSTON—Rm. with priv. bath, stall shower; large cor. rm.; unsurpassed Fenway view; quiet, comfortable home. Tel. Ken. 3375, 58 Fenway, Apt. 10.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Suite 11—Sunny room, nicely furnished; also transients; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BOSTON—Newly decorated, furnished or unfurnished, single and double rooms, sunny, private family; reas. 429 Marlborough. Ken 5430.

BOSTON—Select rooms, near The Mother Church; single and double; trans. or perm. Mrs. Breadmore, 230 Mass. Ave., Suite 3, Com. 1037.

346 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BOSTON—Sunny room 3rd floor rear, front and back top floor. Mrs. Burdwood. Com. 0323.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unusually attractive room for 1 or 2; all conveniences in quiet private home; also smaller room for student. Asp. 0180.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny corner room in apartment house, conveniently located; kitchen privileges. Tel. Trow. 6607.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—Attractive room next bath; private home; gentleman preferred; near bus and train. Tel. Beacon 2392.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—2 rooms in single home, meals optional; quiet neighborhood; garage; business men preferred; near transportation. Blue Hills 3176.

N. Y. C., Park Ave. 60's—For two gentlemen appreciating quiet, beautifully furnished private home, two rooms, commodious bath between. Appointment: RH. 4-1303 or write Box K-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

N. Y. C., 230 W 79th Street (Apt. 122)—Spacious outside rooms; subway, bus, trolley at door; references.

PHILADELPHIA—Desirable front or back second floor room, residential section; convenient transit facilities, 4624 Hazel Avenue.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Beautifully furnished room in private home, exclusive residential section. Twin beds, private bath, breakfast if desired. Garage. MRS. ANNE M. DUNCAN, 456 17th Ave. N. E.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
2 lovely rooms in private residence; steam heat; twin beds, private baths, sun porches. MRS. JOHN E. BLAICH, 620 5th St. North.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Clean, comfortable, nicely furnished, sunny rooms with porches; quiet neighborhood. MRS. MABLE FOSTER, 1310 13th Street North.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Comfortable rooms in private home, single or twin beds; near Christian Science church. 142 Fifth Avenue N.

RUGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A number of very fine highest quality Persian scatter rugs; also one 9.6x6.4 Turcoman Persian; all very reasonably priced and on display at 135 Lake St., Arlington, Mass. Arlington 1466.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED
Join the famous Murphy Company sales organization and make real money selling our complete line of advertising.
Prefer experienced salesman or junior executive, 30-50. This is a permanent connection. Liberal weekly commissions, annual bonus and prizes.
You will be factory agent in your territory for our excellent line of copyrighted calendars, gift leather, advertising pencils, paper and metal specialties. Line producing record sales this year.
Training schools held during December. New selling season opens December 26th.
Don't pass up this opportunity. Write today, giving three business references, age, and personal sales experience.
THE JOHN D. MURPHY CO.
RED OAK, IOWA
Pioneers in Good-Will Advertising

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARDENER, maintenance man; clean character, trustworthy. Box WM, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

MAN experienced in property management for insurance companies and private owners desires new connection with residential or apartment management company, college or private owner. Box X-74, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

POSITION wanted as companion-valet; good driver; free to travel. Write Box S-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, above the average, wishes to make a change. American, Protestant, 30, well experienced, accurate, pleasing personality. Tel. Com. 0393.

EXECUTIVE secretary or charge small office; experienced, efficient, intelligent, mature; willing to take unlimited responsibility; best of references; will start at $25. Phone Kir. 6702 (Cambridge, Mass.).

YOUNG woman, Christian Scientist, desires position as chambermaid, waitress, experienced; references; $70-$75; city, country. Write Box Z-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo. MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

TYPEWRITERS

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Little Bldg., Boston, Hub. 3564. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester Mass. Col. 3206 — Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 5th Avenue South 7-7117

UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

MARTHA JOHN
LIGHT
Soprano Tenor
Oratorio—Concert—Instruction
7928 4th Ave. So. Phone 9-7641

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LAD'ES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

Treat your pets to the best
French's Bird Seed
AND
GREER'S GOT IT
Remember prices are lowest at Greer's

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

DAMRICH
SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

DELILAH HAT SHOP
304 ST. FRANCIS STREET
Millinery—Novelties
Art Flowers—China
Martha Washington Candies

A REAL TREAT FROM THE DEEP SOUTH
CARAMEL PECAN PRALINES:
1 Dozen $1.10—5 Dozen $5.00
These Pralines are made from Pure Sugar, Cream, Milk and Butter, Pecans.
CHEESE BISQUITS:
$ Dozen $1.00
These Biscuits, small and dainty, are made from shortening, high-grade cheese, salt, pepper, and other spices.
ELY'S PRALINES 117 Macy Street

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit Sears New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

THE
TIFFIN
RESTAURANT
Thirteen Years in Coral Gables
300 University Drive Tel. 4-0286
EVORIL B. GRUTE

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

CORAL GABLES
(Continued)

DODGE and PLYMOUTH

Specializing in Service at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVENUE PHONE 4-7641

DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads, curtains.
Barbizon Underthings
Hosiery, neckwear, linens, drapery materials.
150 SOUTH BEACH STREET

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Western Meals
TONY'S QUALITY GROCERY
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
PHONE 507 TONY WALSH, Prop.

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY
has moved into larger air-conditioned quarters at
120 So. Beach Street
where the same high quality merchandise will be shown.

TRIPLE S GROCETERIA
100 Per Cent Home Owned
FOUR STORES:
726 Main St. 220 So. Beach St.
901 Main St. 308 Seabreeze Blvd.

The Wright Printery
Alden E. Crouch, Proprietor
For Quality and Service
154 Fairview Ave. Telephone 532

FORT LAUDERDALE

SHELL GASOLINE and Golden Shell Oil
G. F. PEASE
Phone 9235 S. Federal Hi-way and 9th St.

Barlitt's Market
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

THE GOSSARD SHOP
Foundation Garments
KICKERNICK
Gowns—Slips—Panties
Dorothy R. Bunch, 14 Tropical Arcade

EMIL HOFFMAN
QUALITY MARKET
Choice Meats, Poultry
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 1350

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IT PAYS TO SHOP AT
PENNEY'S
Where Quality Merchandise Is Sold at Reasonable Prices

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

FLORIDA

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32465 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

J. T. WILSON
Life Insurance Adviser
Income endowments—annuities
471 N. E. 31st Street
Phones: Res. 2-7594; Of. 2-5514

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W W BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

VISIT OUR NEW MODERN STORE
Same Hi Quality
Same Low Prices
SHULL FURNITURE CO.
1030 S. W. 8th St. (On the Trail)

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

PALM TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Berry
BREAKFAST * LUNCHEON * DINNER
Bridge Parties — Teas — Banquets
1610 Lenox Ave., Near Lincoln Road
Phone 5-2603

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
537 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
PHONE 8186
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
181 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2251

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-809
Clearwater 5-4261

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
Philco Radios Kimball Pianos

GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Ave. Phone H1429

PAUL T. WARD, Inc.
Interior
Designers—Decorators
Studios, 305 Hyde Park Ave.
Phone H 3609

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park 1102-1106 Fla. Avenue

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . are most popular
KERMANS
527 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● County Road and Sunset Avenue

STOP AT
Dorothy-Denny
Hats — Gowns — Sportswear
"Just a little different"
116 Clematis Street, Opp. City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Georgia

ATLANTA

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workmen's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
61½ Broad St., N. W.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
STYLE GUIDE
Lending Service
No obligation—available at
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
70 NORTH BROAD STREET
Decatur Branch—127 E. Ponce de Leon Av.
Tenth Street Branch—1079 Peachtree St.
West End Branch—630 Gordon Street W.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0430, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

SCHNEIDER & SON
● JEWELERS ●
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

COLUMBUS

Craig's Bakery, Inc.
"Columbus' Most Modern Bakery"
Phones 414-415 1903 Hamilton Road
Insist on Craig's Bakery Products

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

Karsten-Denson Co.
Rose Bushes, Pansy Plants, All Kinds of Spring and Fall Bulbs, Fertilizer
Phone 5411 519 Third St.

RAMSEY COAL CO.
Our coal makes warm friends
PHONE 5721

HOTEL DEMPSEY BEAUTY SALON
Macon's most modern air-conditioned Beauty Salon, including Reducing Department
PHONES 6215—4750

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

They're Exciting
They're Colorful.
The new fashions at
GOLDMAN'S
572 Cherry Street

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

Marnez Shop
Exclusive Millinery
6 West Harris Street
Telephone 4396

GIFTS
Give Luggage and Leather Goods
Lasting, useful. Gold marking free.
MOYLE'S
Troy T. Rimes, Prop.
32 BROUGHTON WEST

Marjen Shop
Ready-to-Wear
Savannah, Ga.
Gowns
233 BULL STREET
TELEPHONE 7908

Woco Pep
Tiolene Motor Oil
Colonial Oil Co.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Serving the Coastal Empire

"RICHARDSON"

"The Florist"
Phone 2-3158
Bull at Liberty Streets

Quality Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
The Jones Co.
Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft
18 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

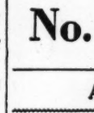
CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANERS
Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA


THE PERFECT GIFT
for any occasion
A FINE WATCH
Liberal allowance on trade-in
Hamilton, Longines, Elgin and Gruen.
RITTENHOUSE 7440

GUERRY & RIESTER
44 SOUTH 16TH STREET

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND
Several pieces of antique jewelry. You are invited to come and see these exquisite works of art.
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET

KOPPELMAN'S SHOES
The House of Thrifty Values
30 South 3rd Street Lombard 9224

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
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Crossword Quiz Answers

S	H	A	W	L			C	L	O	W	N
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SWITZERLAND

BASEL

KIESER
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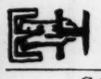
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. By what small margin was the Neutrality Act passed in the House? Why did several Southern Congressmen threaten to bolt the neutrality vote?

2. What was General George C. Marshall's reply to rumors that American troops will be sent overseas?

3. The first defense pipeline in this Hemisphere was recently opened. What two cities does it connect?

4. The American League's most valuable baseball player in 1941 was (Bob Feller, Joe Di Maggio, Ted Williams). Which player did the Baseball Writers' Association of America select?

5. What branch of the United States armed services celebrated its 166th anniversary last Monday?

6. The Ark Royal was the (first, third, fifth) aircraft carrier lost by Britain. Which figure is correct?

7. What action will Britain take if the United States becomes involved in a war with Japan?

8. What per cent of the British public is satisfied with the present conduct of the war?

9. What was Germany's plan for conquering the British Isles other than by direct assault?

10. What warning has been issued by the Department of Commerce in regard to price rises?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)

Current Events Test

Answers

1. The House passed the measure by a margin of 18 votes; the vote was 212 to 194. A group of Southern Democrats threatened to withdraw their support of the Senate neutrality revision unless given assurance that the President would take a stronger stand against strikes. Later, the President promised that effective action would be taken to halt labor disputes.

2. General Marshall stated: "There is no foundation whatsoever for the allegation or rumor that we are preparing troops for a possible expedition to Africa or other critical areas outside this Hemisphere."

3. The 236-mile pipeline was opened between Portland, Maine, and Montreal, Quebec.

4. Joe Di Maggio.

5. The U. S. Marine Corps.

6. Third.

7. "If the United States should become involved in a war with Japan, the British declaration would follow within an hour," declared Prime Minister Churchill.

8. Latest opinion surveys reveal that only 44 per cent of the British public is satisfied with the present conduct of the war.

9. Prime Minister Churchill revealed that Rudolf Hess had let fall while captive the intimation that the Nazis' purpose was as much its campaign to starve the British by a stranglehold on sea communications as by direct assault.

10. The Department of Commerce has warned that prices are rising so rapidly that they are beginning to outrun increased national income so that many workers are no better off than before they made more money.

Small Change!

By the Associated Press

Do the coins in your pocket fall short of your demands? Then you're in the same boat as the United States mints at Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco. Business is so good the mints are working 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to pound out 1,151,575,000 American coins the first nine months of this year. Coin circulation is up from $604,000,000 to $699,000,000 in the last year.

Answers to Welsh Proverbs

1. Blood is thicker than water.
2. Practice makes perfect.
3. There are plenty of fish in the sea.
4. Where there's a will there's a way.
5. First come, first served.
6. Half a loaf is better than none.
7. Where there's a will there's a way.
8. Birds of a feather flock together.

Brevities

Dallas News: The secret of Hitler's success is that nobody wants to help him and everybody does.

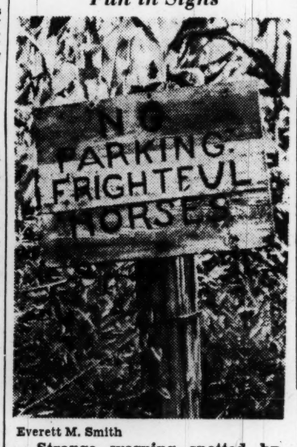
Chicago Daily News: With the pancake season at hand it is disconcerting to learn there is no leather shortage.

St. Louis Star Times: An open-minded person is one whose mind opens to the same views that yours does.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Everything that goes up must come down might be the law of gravity but it hasn't anything to do with food prices.

Detroit News: With Deanna Durbin married, Mickey Rooney coming of age and Shirley Temple graduating into misses' sizes, Hollywood must find us another tot to grow up with.

Fun in Signs



Everett M. Smith

Strange warning spotted by the photographer on a New England farm.

A Verse for Today . . .

Understanding is a wellspring of life unto him that hath it.
—PROV. 16:22.

Quiz From Wales

Proverbs have been aptly defined as "the wisdom of many and the wit of one." Although many of these axioms are distinctive and peculiar to a particular race, in some cases the difference is but a seeming one. Upon closer study it will be found that proverbs of various peoples have many things in common; and in order to let you put this to a test I have prepared a little competition for you. Pay careful attention to the following adages from my homeland of Wales, or CYMRU, as we call it in our native tongue, and try to discover their English equivalents, or approximate equivalents. It will be found helpful if you write your attempts on a slip of paper and afterwards check up by means of the answers printed elsewhere on this page.

1. The elbow is nearer than the wrist.
2. Practice is better than a teacher.
3. There's a crow for a crow.
4. There are many ways of getting Will to bed.
5. The first at the mill shall grind.
6. One is lucky to find refuge on an island in the vast ocean.
7. If you are not strong, be skillful.
8. Birds of the same color fly to the same place.

—R. R. J., Holyhead, North Wales.
(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

Speaking of Taxes

Your 1942 income tax, based on your earnings in 1941, will be payable in four equal installments. Those payments will be due on March 15, June 15, Sept. 15, and Dec. 15.

Already the Treasury Department at Washington is preparing the most elaborate plan of income tax collection in U. S. history. These intensive preparations call for the addition of over 1,000 new agents to the Internal Revenue staff and tighter enforcement regulations. Heretofore, few returns on incomes below $5,000 were checked in detail. But defense and war require everyone to pay his legal allotment, and Treasury inspection of all returns, no matter how small, is expected to be closer next year.—Pathfinder.

Mutual Admiration

This photograph by Harry Olmstead, Chattanooga, Tenn., was one of the 145 prize-winners in the black-and-white class of Popular Photography magazine's 1941 International Prize Picture Contest.

In Lighter Vein

Isn't It So?

Next to getting a free meal, the prospect of getting into a group picture will bring out the largest number of people.—Rays of Sunshine.

Explicit

Visitor: "Well, young man, just what do you do on this submarine?"

Fed-up Sailor: "Madam, it's my duty to run forward and hold her nose whenever we dive."

Daily Quotation

NOT by appointment do we meet Delight
And Joy; they heed not our expectancy;
But round some corner in the streets of life,
They, on a sudden, clasp us with a smile.
—GERALD MASSEY

Hobby Nobbing

Microscopy Is Interesting

By Irving Bacchus

Do you wonder what makes things tick? Is there an insatiable curiosity urging you to get better acquainted with goings-on in the microscopic world? Persons who answer "yes" to this quiz session are missing out on a barrel of fun if they don't take an immediate peek into the hobby of microscopy, currently enjoying a revival of popularity in the United States.

Dr. Julian D. Corrington of Chestertown, Maryland, who writes about microscopes, noted four years ago that a large number of hobbyists interested in the diversion were begging for a more popular approach than the highly technical journals and societies offered. The American Society of Amateur Microscopists resulted, and membership is approaching the 1,000 mark.

The 25,000 hobbyists whose merriest moments are spent behind a microscope include people looking in on soils, textiles, insects, criminology, and other subjects with an eye toward such future careers as geologists, mining experts, research engineers, etc. A sizable number of these hobbyists are peeping for the pure fun of it.

The A. S. A. M. offers some thirty subjects for members to peruse if specialization is their aim. Photomicrography, pond life, minerals and related substances are on the list.

An amateur microscopist can be outfitted for a reasonable expenditure, but it goes without saying that no purchases should be made without benefit of counsel. Persons interested in more information about popular microscopy may obtain it by sending self-addressed stamped envelope to this column.

Business as Usual

An Emporia (Kan.) house was burning the other afternoon. As we stood watching the firemen playing streams of water on the flames and men and women carrying furniture from the building, a newsboy came down the street peddling his papers. He stopped in front of the burning home, waited for two men carrying furniture to get out of the way and then he calmly threw the paper on the front porch and went about his business. — Emporia Gazette.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Bread Upon the Waters"

Jackson, Mich.

Music filled the dreams of John Mikovits when he came to this country from his native Russia after the World War number one. His fondest hopes were that his two sons, Baldwin, who is now 14, and John, Jr., now 10, should become a success in the musical world. Today his ambitions have been realized. Baldwin has already been acclaimed by such music masters as Fritz Kreisler, Albert Spalding, and others as "the greatest violin prodigy of the modern day."

The second son, John, the pianist, made his debut before a critical gathering in Flint a short while ago, where he was instantly pronounced a budding musical genius.

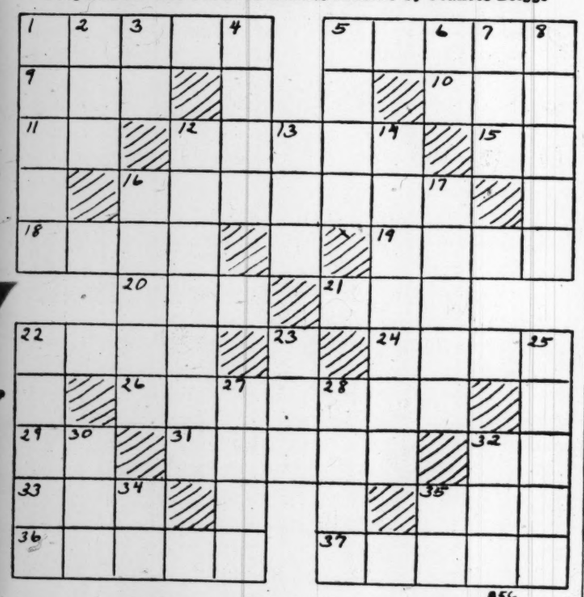
The career of the youngsters is as remarkable as it is meteoric, in that Mikovits trained the youngsters personally when he came home from his day's labors at the automobile plant, where he is employed as an expert machinist on defense production.

Little Chauncey

"Were you expecting an air-mail letter, Mater?"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What article of wearing apparel appears in title of a Hergesheimer novel?
5—Gobbo in "Merchant of Venice" is what?
9—Fiery.
10—What is a long-tailed South American monkey?
11—Symbol for silver is what?
12—What is a one-masted vessel with fore-and-aft rig?
15—Doctor of Science (abbr.).
16—What is first name of Mr. Norris, author of "Bread"?
18—What is often used figuratively for a boundary or limit?
19—What are the bones extending outward and forward from vertebral column?
20—Branch.
21—Poem.
22—Performers in aquacade do what well?
24—What is a common Russian masculine name?
26—Person of influence or distinction is called what?
29—Turpentine State is what (abbr.).
31—Who is Canio's wife in "Pagliacci"?
32—Who was a Biblical king of great stature?
33—Who is best remembered for his "Beggar's Opera"?
35—Unit of energy is what?
36—When a king of ancient Caledonians abdicated, he gave what to his successor?
37—Bluebonnets are associated with what State of U. S.?

Down

1—Who is one of two chief female characters in "Vanity Fair"?
2—Swine.
3—Near.
4—Who is Alfio's wife in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
5—To become less hot.
6—Mouth.
7—What is a soft mass of fibrous material?
8—Who was the Trojan youth who accompanied Aeneas to Italy?
12—What general in U. S. Civil War marched through Georgia to the sea?
13—Native metal.
14—Who is heroine of Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"?
16—To assert as a fact.
17—What did Simple Simon carry when he went for water?
22—Charles Hackett does what?
23—Conjunction.
25—Who is Ralph Nickleby's clerk in "Nicholas Nickleby"?
27—Trappings.
28—Entrance to a mine is what?
30—What is a small piece of paper containing an explosive?
32—What is plural of 6 Down?
34—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
35—What prefix signifies "out of"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

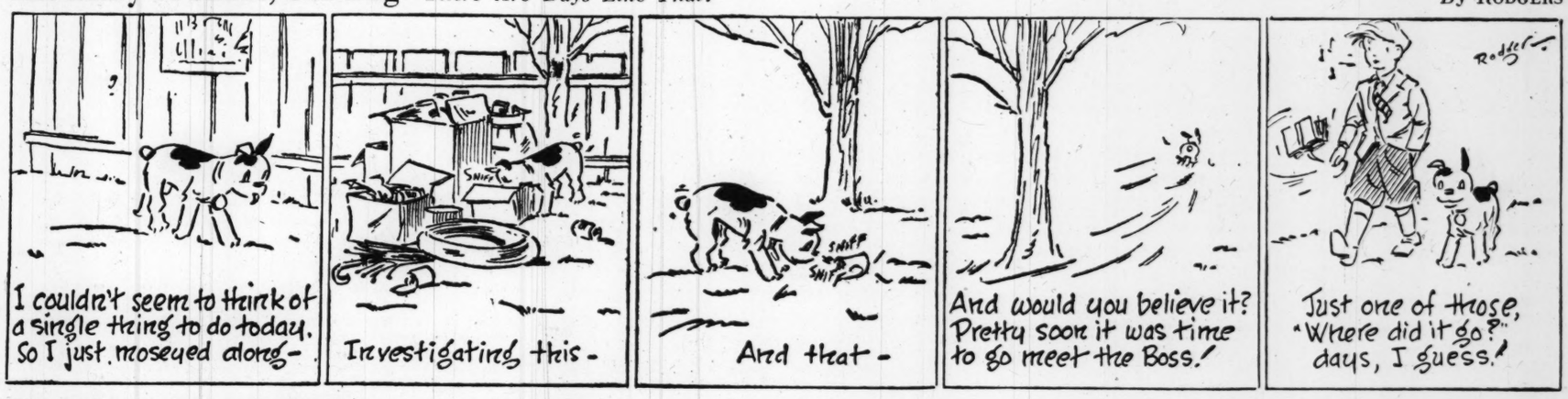
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Rain, Rain, Come Another Day*

By LE PELLEY

YESTERDAY THERE WAS ICE ON THE POND ! NOW IT'S MELTED —
I GUESS IT'S TOO EARLY IN THE SEASON ...
FOOEY — JUST WHEN WE GET A CHANCE TO SKATE WE HAVE TO HAVE A LOT OF OL' SUNSHINE !!
OOOPS...
I NEVER KNOW WHEN TO KEEP MY BIG MOUTH SHUT — !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There Are Days Like That!*

By RODGERS


I couldn't seem to think of a single thing to do today. So I just moseyed along—
Investigating this—
And that—
And would you believe it? Pretty soon it was time to go meet the Boss!
Just one of those, "Where did it go?" days, I guess.

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Joke on Whom?*

By THE HAGERS

MISS LILLY'S TURBAN WE BEGAN WITHOUT, I WILL ADMIT, A PLAN.
"SHE'LL KNOW IT'S NOTHING BUT A JOKE," SAID FALDI. "WHERE'S THAT ARTICHOKE?
AN ONION HERE, A CARROT THERE; THIS CELERY WE'LL PUT SOMEWHERE."
"THAT GARDEN TRUCK," SAID JIM, "GIVES HEIGHT. BUT, BOYS, YOU'LL GET NO STEW TONIGHT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

Contrast for Clarity

It would be short-sighted to suppose that the Nazis serve no purpose; it may turn out that they have at least done something to clarify the conception of democracy by giving a vivid example of its opposite. Anti-democracy has been unmasked. Can it again assume the guise of a virtue? Or conceal its true character in a half-democratic State?

Glaucon in Plato's "Republic" drew a picture of the consummately unjust man, complete in his injustice, so as to throw into relief the true qualities of justice and injustice. A similar aim is served by the object-lesson which Hitler and his followers have offered to the world. Henceforward Naziism in its less obvious aspects will not easily assert itself within a democratic State.

The Nazi is an exaggeration of something in human nature that has appeared in every society—the desire to win power at the expense of justice, to secure the instruments of power regardless of the sufferings of others, to exalt the claims of privilege in the interests of those who are already privileged, to ignore the rights of the weak, to foster illusions in order to control public opinion, and in general to outwit the democrats.

It has been possible for Hitler to find Quislings in every country because in every country there are men who dread any system under which the unscrupulous would be deprived of advantage. There are some whose dislike of freedom and prejudice against social reform takes the guise of a positive virtue and cloaks itself as "realism" or "respect for tradition." In every country there are walls of opinion which block the way to better education of the masses and to equal opportunity.

Naziism has exposed these instincts and shown to what logical extreme they lead—to substitution of force for reason, to persecution of religion, the concentration camp, the teaching of falsehood to the young, to aggression against neighboring States, to torture, and in the last resort, to mass murder.

All this is the result when anti-democracy is enthroned and authority won by force is set up as a god. Clearly seen, it shows at what we must aim. No longer can we imagine we have achieved democracy by merely giving the masses the vote. The opposite of cruelty is not merely refraining from cruel acts; it implies the positive qualities of mercy, humanity, generosity. Poverty can no longer be regretted as inevitable; it must be seen as an evil that can be abolished. Real equality of opportunity becomes a necessity.

Henceforward there are social crimes which no man can commit without sharing the Nazi obloquy. Now at last a sound theory of democracy may be formulated in a manner which everyone can understand for having seen its opposite in action.

American Mothers

Doubtless the British Ambassador has had an opportunity to meet a great many American mothers—working in defense industries, training in home defense units, serving on foreign relief committees, or keeping the home fires bright and burning. He will not—nor should anyone else—take less friendly mothers' groups, such as that which threw eggs on his recent visit to Detroit, as representative.

Mothers humanly have reason to be troubled by the present course of events, and their troubled feelings have been played upon by various subversive agencies, which for their own purposes have not wished the United States to arm. Nazi propaganda has been directed particularly at mothers, charging that their sons are being sacrificed for the British Empire. Occasional outbursts of anti-British sentiment are the result.

For the most part, the women of America are proving themselves equal to the emergency. Facing the issue of active participation in the war, they are supporting the steps taken by the United States Government to insure to their children and their children's children the continuance of those things which are essential to their free way of living. For example, declaring her intention to vote for further revision of the Neutrality Act, Senator Hattie Carraway of Arkansas said:

"I feel deeply in this matter. I have two sons wearing the uniform of their country. . . . I have voted for the other preparedness measures with full knowledge of the responsibility which I assumed.

"I cast these votes believing it to be to the best interests of not only my sons, but those of the other fathers and mothers of America."

Sweet, Sweet Home!

Perhaps the Golliwogg's cake walk leads up to the front door. It really ought to, because the doorstep is a chocolate bar. The walls and the roof are candy and cookies. Obviously, any little boy or little girl who lived in a house like that would always hurry straight home from music lessons.

This is no structure of mere fantasy, like the house that Jack built. It is designed by a culinary engineer who is no "enamored architect of airy rhyme," and who, if the pupils had anything to say about it, would certainly get all the contracts for school houses from this time onward. It is intended to be set on a spacious, level lot about the size of a dinner table, and to be surrounded with a garden of fresh cut flowers and greens, a garden lighted with candles as high as the roof, and brighter than ordinary candles because of the faces that shine back from the table's edge upon the delightful scene.

Somewhere in a forest two children came upon a house very much like this. They were Hänsel and Gretel, and their story should be known to every boy and girl who, like them, may be tempted to nibble on a residence with such tasteful lines. For there seems to be some danger, in escapades of this sort, that the nibblers may themselves turn into gingerbread, should the nibbling be carried too far.

Possibly it would be well, before allowing one's small fingers to open the sugar-frosted gate and steal up to the pink mint door, to remember one cannot have one's house and eat it too.

Four Ceilings

It would be a strange sort of house that had a low ceiling in one room, a high ceiling in the next, a mere awning over another room, and nothing at all over a fourth.

That is an approximate description of the price control legislation pending before the United States House of Representatives in the report from its Committee on Banking and Currency.

The grotesqueness of such an uncorrelated effort to prevent inflation in the war-time economy is indicated by strikes in which labor, one of the uncontrolled elements, asks higher wages because of increases in food prices which grow out of another uncontrolled element, farm prices. This tends to squeeze profits against the one ceiling which is seriously proposed—namely, on industrial prices—and to force the Government, which means everybody, to pay more for defense production.

Ever since President Roosevelt raised his standard of defense of the "four freedoms"—freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, freedom from fear of attack—it has been well understood that these are inseparably linked one to another. The spiral of price pressures and wage demands points to a necessity for four ceilings to complement and sustain the four freedoms in this time of needed national unity; ceiling on profits, food costs, rentals, and wages. One such ceiling can hardly stand without the others.

Why?

Three of the choices for Maria Moors Cabot prizes in journalism are supportable. It is unfortunate that the fourth prize was not given to one of numerous Latin-American editors demonstrably more attached to democratic processes and ideals than Dr. José de Rivero of Havana.

Presentation by Columbia University of the Cabot gold medal and $1,000 cash honorarium assumes to stamp Dr. Rivero as an outstanding contributor to Pan-American solidarity. That, however, is not his reputation among Latin Americans—certainly not among the Cuban liberals who have long fought him as a sympathizer with the Franco regime in Spain and a recipient of honors from Nazi Germany. His record, well-documented, indicates at most a recent conversion from attitudes that took form in praises of Hitler during a Berlin broadcast in 1936 and in more recent support of the Spanish Falange, which is the spearhead of Nazi penetration in Latin America.

There are hundreds of Latin-American journalists with unbroken records of devotion to Pan-American solidarity. How must they feel when they see a great North American university honoring one of their opponents, or at best, a lukewarm and recent supporter?

At least one man of our acquaintance hopes the metal shortage will save him from the superfluity of pins in new shirts.

Our Readers Say—

A Higher Patriotism?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is well to say: "Let America stay out of the war," but can we, as Christians, sit by and watch our fellow men being slaughtered, enslaved, and dominated by tyrants, pagans, and self-appointed gods? Is it not reasonable for those of Christian faith to want to put an end to such crimes? Just because their victims may live in other lands and be of other nationalities, they still remain our brothers and we must fight for freedom for them and for the world—not only for America. Can't we find a higher patriotism—not just to one country, but to the world, to all mankind?

PAULINE MACLENNAN

Forest Hills, N. Y.

Mid-Western Sentiment

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For some time I have noted a decided difference in the attitude of the people of the Eastern States and those of the Middle West relative to the Administration's war policy. Is it because those of the East see more of the preparation for war than we see? I think perhaps a Columbus, Ohio, pastor hit the nail on the head when he said, "We suffer from a collapse of confidence and assurance." We do want to follow a strong leadership in national affairs but our faith has been shattered by continued broken promises and by such utter disregard of Constitutional authority, it is little wonder that we hesitate about following such leadership.

It isn't that we of the Middle West are not alert to nor concerned about the danger that confronts us, we know the situation is grave. Could we have confidence restored in leadership, there would then be no charge of disunity, nor would there be need to plead for support; it would be given without question.

We know something of the law of right and something too of the dire consequences following when that law is broken; it applies equally well in the Nation's preparation for war (and peace) as well as in the individual affairs of men. I doubt if there would have been a group of "isolationists" had the Administration been guided by this law.

Perhaps it is late to protest, but it is never too late to hope and pray for a restoration of confidence! (MRS.) NELLIE H. MEDICK

Washington Court-House, Ohio

Alertness to the "Hitler Menace"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

'Midst all this isolationist talk in the Middle West I want you to know that our family is in full accord with your interventionist policy in World War II.

We have recently completed a 5,000 mile trip following the coast from Boston to New Orleans and were appalled at the lack of alertness to the Hitler menace.

Please keep up your good work because I am sure it will bear fruit.

Wilmette, Ill. HARRY B. CAYWOOD

Unity Behind Wisdom

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Can we not cease demanding that the United States go to war, or stay out of war, and earnestly, honestly pray, "Thy will be done," and trust that He whose attributes number justice and mercy will cause these to reign among men when we give up our own "stiff-necked" will? May not this attitude bring the national unity behind wisdom and justice so badly needed at all times?

J. WILLIAM S. COX, JR.

Squantum, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Lift!

Rollins Program for International Peace

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I congratulate you on the series of contributions to your columns which appeared under the title, "Thinking Toward Peace," and it occurs to me that you may be interested in the Rollins College Program for International Peace and Justice.

It is essential to our peace, safety and happiness that we have a complete system of law co-extensive with human intercourse, for the administration of justice in the international realm, as justice is now administered in the domain of the best regulated of existing national governments.

Every step in this direction should be taken, as soon as practicable.

The following steps are deemed to be practicable at this time:

1. The convening of the Third Hague Conference (or some other General Assembly of Nations), at an appropriate time, to consider questions of common concern to all nations arising
   a. Out of the present wars in Europe and Asia,
   b. Out of the world-wide depression resulting from the World War of 1914-18, and
   c. Out of international conditions in general.
2. The extension to non-American nations of the "Good Neighbor" Policy, which has happily brought all American Republics into agreement for mutual respect for one another's territory, and sovereignty, and for the arbitration of all questions which may arise between them.
3. The granting of jurisdiction to courts of International Arbitration or Justice, to hear and determine, at the request of either party, all disputes between nations subscribing to treaties of this kind.
4. The revision of the Covenant of the League of Nations so as to eliminate the "war" provisions and strengthen the "law" provisions, thus making it possible for the League to become universal.

This International Peace Program approved by the faculty of Rollins College during last winter's session, bears an interesting relation to the "Eight Point" declaration proclaimed by the British Prime Minister and the President of the United States after their conference in August last.

The first plank of the last Point is in these words:

> "3th. They believe that all the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force."

This ultimate objective of these high authorities can be actually realized only in the way, and to the extent that nations have succeeded individually in doing this within their own domains—that is, through the establishment therein of a system of law for the due administration of justice among the people.

The Rollins Program calls for the ultimate establishment of a system of law for the due administration of justice among the nations, as justice is now administered among the people, in the domain of the best regulated of existing National Governments, and for the taking of every step in the direction of this essential ultimate, as soon as each step is found by the Nations concerned, to be both practicable and timely.

The authorities of several other nations have already approved this "Eight Point" Program proclaimed by the Chief of State of two of the leading Nations of the world. Through the proclamation and approval of this first plank of "Point Eight," these high authorities necessarily commit themselves to the taking of all practicable and timely steps in the direction of this desired and essential ultimate.

The problem is, therefore, not the conversion of these high authorities to specific proposals, but the demonstration to them that specific proposals are steps in the direction of their proclaimed ultimate purpose, and that these proposals are both practicable and timely. The Rollins College Program is submitted as fulfilling these reasonable requirements. HAMILTON HOLT,

President, Rollins College

Winter Park, Fla.

North . . South . . East . . West

Fading Party Lines

By Frank L. Perrin

Influences entirely apart from those exerted as a result of the war emergency seem to be manifested quite generally in both the East and the West in the United States to obliterate the lines of cleavage between the two once powerful political parties. To the unrelenting partisan who sees no good in anything but the political creed he has espoused, such a statement smacks of rankest heresy. But the facts, weighed without bias or prejudice, seem quite convincingly to justify this hopeful view.

It is interesting to analyze, even superficially, the results of important and significant municipal elections in several large and once boss-ridden cities, in appraising and discovering the significance of what clearly indicates present-day trends. But as has more than once been observed, it is the States, particularly of the West and Middle West, which have proved the ability of independent voters to restore and reestablish honest and progressive government in their own bailiwicks and communities.

Perhaps, from a long view, it was the agitation fermented by reformers and alarmists shouting in the wilderness that first aroused the people of the larger cities to a realization of their own responsibilities and their power to act. But in the final analysis it would seem that the greediness and lawlessness of designing political overlords has contributed mainly to the progressive elimination of their influence in many metropolitan areas such as New York City and Boston, to mention only two.

* * *

An important feature of this orderly reversal of our political party machinery has been the alertness and readiness of more and more voters, both men and women, to enlist in organized fusion or nonpartisan movements, in which the voice and choice of the electorate, rather than the dictated programs of party managers, find effective and determined expression.

From the vantage point of a studious but somewhat inexpert observer, it would appear that seldom, especially since the years immediately following the war of the '60's, have the lines of separation between the major political parties been so loosely and indefinitely drawn. It is interesting, admitting this, to speculate, even long in advance, upon the effect of this trend in the next national campaign, as well as in the mid-term elections of 1942.

One thing seems certain, even if the scattered forces of the Republican Party are rallied and coerced into a semblance of obedience and orderliness. This is that it cannot elect its candidate unless the peace of the world is reasonably restored or the party now in power loses or betrays the confidence it now has gained even from its reluctant critics. But whatever the strategic blunders of the isolationist minority or the mistakes made and the slow successes of the party in power, almost universal concern will be felt in America over the imposition of burdensome income and nuisance taxes and the yawning peril of eventual repudiation or gradual inflation.

* * *

An important and not easily estimated quality of thought and action may be the controlling and determining factor in the next and many following political campaigns in the cities, in the States, and nationally. This is the realization of absolute independence gained and already manifested almost everywhere. The guiding reins and curbing bit so long held by wielders of the party whip are no longer as effective as formerly. This does not imply that there is an unorganized and heedless stampede which will lead to disaster. It means that there has been gained a realization of political freedom and independence which, strangely enough, is new to a people who have long boasted of the political independence which they were not foresighted enough and wise enough to assert and implement. We all, perhaps, regard none too highly or respect too deeply the zealous forerunners who came to predict disaster to all those who do not mend their political ways. The Bryans, the Simpsons, the Darrowses, the Debses, we chose to regard as extremists, if not as visionaries. Much that they taught has been repudiated. But much also has been, by degrees, and without apology, written into national and community laws.

At the present moment it would be vain for any incumbent official, nationally, or for any ambitious aspirant in the camp of the opposition, to seek from the public any pledge or assurance that he, above all others, is qualified to safeguard and defend our American democracy. The leadership, by some strange metamorphosis, seems to have been restored to and accepted by the governed.

The Wide Horizon

This Thing Called Morale

By John Bond

If, as a newspaper columnist told Brig. Gen. F. H. Osborn, Chief of the Morale Division of the United States Army, morale is that "thing which keeps fighting men fighting against insurmountable odds," then it would appear that Uncle Sam's new Army "has what it takes."

Large scale war games held this fall in the South have provided dramatic evidence that this thing called morale is a whole lot better than most people think. Ask the General what he thinks about it and he'll tell you this story:

For three days and nights during the recent maneuvers in Louisiana a gun crew sloughed through a southern swamp in a Herculean effort to get their firing piece into position on solid ground. They were an insect-bitten, wet, and weary bunch of soldiers when on the morning of the fourth day they reached their goal, only to find the area occupied by the "enemy." "Those fellows were so mad," the General will tell you, "that they rolled up their sleeves and with their bare fists drove the opposition out of there."

* * *

The other day from North Carolina where the First Army war games are now on, came an amusing story giving further indication that the American soldiers' morale is not lacking when there's a job to be done.

Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commander of the 26th (Yankee) Division, one of eighteen National Guard Divisions now in Federal Service, was in the field with his staff watching the windup of one of the exercises. The problem was completed and the General was about to leave the section when over a hill on the double quick came a group of infantrymen led by a snappy Sergeant. Despite full packs and rifles and the fact the exercise had been going on for two days the soldiers were striding right out. The General sent word to the Sergeant that the problem had ended.

"If you don't mind, sir," came back the message, "we'd like to complete our mission. We're really rolling right now."

And that, it should be pointed out, is the best test of morale.

Morale doesn't mean happiness and contentment with one's lot—the average American youth has little relish for the unpleasant job that lies ahead—but it means doing a job completely and with pride. The earlier maneuvers in Louisiana, the war games entering their final stages in North Carolina, and maneuvers held in other sections of the Nation have provided many instances indicating the existence of that kind of morale. This is buttressed by the complete failure of the O H I O (over the hill in October) movement which simply did not materialize when the first year of service ended for the first selectees.

After spending several weeks with the Army investigating morale two southern newsmen recently reported that "America has no reason to be fearful about the morale of the new Army it is building. The American Army of 1941 is a better army at this stage of its training than the World War army of 1917-18 was at the comparable stage of its training twenty-four years ago. The morale of the soldiers is good, and in some respects better than the morale of the Army their fathers built."

One of the men making this report was a Sergeant-Major with the American Expeditionary Force of World War I.

* * *

If there is poor morale in Uncle Sam's Army it probably shows itself in camp where idleness and the dull routine of training undoubtedly breeds discontent. It doesn't appear to figure much when there's a job to be done.

Napoleon once said, "Morale is as two-to-one in relation to matériel"—though the comparison may need some altering in this day of improved mechanistic equipment.

The chief morale officer of the United States Navy, Commander John L. Reynolds, recently told the writer that the high morale of the Navy could in large measure be attributed to the fact that the men of the sea forces have the finest equipment it is possible to devise.

The Army, on the other hand, is still short of matériel. It is still using dummy guns and trucks to simulate tanks. But in spite of these handicaps to high morale there is evidence that today's soldier is prepared to carry through. And that's about the best test of morale that anybody has been able to devise yet.

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